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EUROMISSILES RANGE, TECHNICAL DETECTION ISSUE IMPLY SURPRISE ATTACK

LD171355 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Dec 79 p 3 LD

[Col M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "NATO's Militarist Course"]

[Text] On the eve of the series of sessions of NATO's highest organs which is taking place this week, the bulletin LES NOUVELLES ATLANTIQUES, which is close to the bloc leadership, wrote that the decisions which are to be taken by the foreign and defense ministers will "promote the elimination of the nuclear danger which hangs over Europe."

All this is lies. In reality the decisions which have been foisted on the member countries by NATO leaders and the Pentagon not only do not serve to eliminate the nuclear danger, but, on the contrary, sharply exacerbate it and create a serious new threat to peace and international detente. This applies above all to the consent by the bloc partners of the United States to the implementation of plans for the production of new American medium-range nuclear missiles and their deployment on the territory of a number of West European states. At the same time it also applies to other measures to step up the arms race and build up militarist preparations which have been approved by the bloc's military and political organs during the so-called Atlantic Week.

It should be particularly stressed that the NATO bloc's decisions have as their main goal to wreck the military equilibrium which exists in Europe--that is, the approximate equality of forces between the bloc's countries and the states joined by the Warsaw Pact, including in the sphere of nuclear weapons. In order to achieve this and acquire military superiority over the socialist countries the United States has foisted on its partners a plan to produce and deploy in West Europe about 600 American Pershing II ballistic missiles and ground-based cruise missiles capable of reaching Soviet territory.

The characteristics of these types of weapons indicate that the intention to deploy them in West Europe can only be regarded as a desire on the part of the United States to create an arsenal of first-strike nuclear-missile devices here, targeted on the Soviet Union and its allies. The flight time of a Pershing II missile from bases in the FRG to targets on the USSR's territory is only 4 minutes. Thus a material base is being constructed for the doctrine put forward in the United States several years ago of "preemptive selective nuclear strikes." To implement this doctrine it is necessary to possess weapons systems which will reduce to a minimum the probability of a retaliatory strike. Among these are either systems which are technically superior in many respects to those of the planned target, or systems located as close as possible to its borders. Pershing II missiles belong to the latter category. Their deployment in West Europe therefore constitutes a substantial part of an extensive American program for creating a first-strike potential.

In the light of this fact it is easy to understand the danger posed by the decision of the special session of NATO countries' foreign and defense ministers, which approved the American plan for deploying 108 launch installations for these missiles on FRG territory. An equally great danger is created by the decision to deploy in a number of West European states, above all Britain and Italy, 464 cruise missiles. And not only because of the great destructive force of their nuclear charge and the difficulty of detecting them in flight. [paragraph continues]

There is also the fact that, because of their small size, these missiles and their launch installations are extremely easy to disguise and to conceal from existing technical detection means. In other words it is very difficult to monitor either the numbers of cruise missiles or the location of their bases. And this facilitates their use for a surprise attack.

The NATO decision on the production and deployment of qualitatively new American nuclear missiles in West Europe has aroused profound alarm and concern among the world public. In foisting this decision on its North Atlantic bloc partners, the United States has in essence made hostages of the peoples of the western part of the continent. In the event of a military conflict in Europe they will be the first to have to pay for Washington's aggressive ventures.

In order to lessen the public indignation at the adoption of the American plan, the concluding communique of the NATO minister's special session said: "The ministers reached the conclusion that the common interests of the NATO alliance will be best served by following two parallel and complementary courses--the modernization of tactical nuclear forces and arms control." And it goes on to bombastically develop the idea that, with the adoption of the decision on upgrading, the North Atlantic bloc is ready for talks with the USSR on...limiting medium-range nuclear missiles.

Thus the United States and its NATO partners would like to hold talks with the Soviet Union from a position of strength and hedge them about with a whole collection of preliminary conditions aimed at the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states: A venture using clearly worthless means. Such an approach is fundamentally unacceptable for the USSR. In acting "from a position of strength," the NATOites have in essence destroyed the existing basis for talks on this problem. In embarking on a path of escalating the arms race and stepping up confrontation the NATO leaders are thereby assuming a heavy responsibility before the peoples.

The arms race and detente are incompatible. In the conditions which have arisen all the NATOites expatiations concerning talks with the USSR are merely tactics by which they want to mislead public opinion.

And another diplomatic subterfuge--the United States has confirmed that it is planning to withdraw 1,000 of its nuclear warheads from West Europe. However, it is well known--and the New York TIMES once wrote of this, citing Pentagon circles--that it is a question of obsolete warheads which were due to be withdrawn one way or another.

During Atlantic Week other decisions were also adopted which aimed at stepping up the arms race and building up militarist preparations. Thus the Eurogroup countries adopted a plan to acquire by 1980 about 650 more tanks and other armored vehicles, more than 200 guns, 320 planes and helicopters, 14 ships, including an aircraft carrier and a large quantity of other types of weapons and combat hardware. The scale of this program is indicated by the fact that military expenditure in the 11 NATO countries forming the Eurogroup will increase neatly 50 percent in only 1 year--from $50 billion to $70 billion.

This increase in NATO countries' military expenditure is directly connected with the implementation of the long-term program adopted 18 months ago for building up the North Atlantic bloc's arms and armed forces. According to Gen H. Gundersen, chairman of the bloc's Military Committee, in the period 1979-1990 NATO will spend 2,604 billion on the arms race--$500 billion more than in the entire previous 30 years of the bloc's existence.

The concluding communique of the NATO Council session sets the bloc's tasks for the eighties. It stresses that NATO will seek to "perfect its military potential." As "justification" for this militarist program, which poses a danger to peace and security, the NATO bosses again resorted to groundless references to a "Soviet military threat" and an "increase in the potential of Soviet tactical nuclear and nonnuclear forces." This deliberately ignores the fact that in the last 10 years the Soviet Union has not only not increased the number of medium-range nuclear delivery vehicles on its western territory by a single missile or a single plane but has, on the contrary, even somewhat reduced the number of launch installations for medium-range missiles in that region.

It is also typical that, simultaneously with the decision on deploying new American missiles in West Europe and other NATO measures to step up the arms race, White House chief J. Carter put forward a far-reaching program for further stepping up U.S. military efforts. Addressing those who rule America--the U.S. Business Council--he proclaimed a course of building up U.S. military might as the "cornerstone" of Washington's foreign policy.

The President announced plans for a sharp increase in appropriations for military purposes--at least 4.5 percent annually; the "modernization" of the strategic nuclear forces and the navy; the speeding up of the creation of the "quick-reaction corps," and the strengthening of the U.S. military presence in many parts of the globe. The program announced by the President indicates that the U.S. administration is adopting a line of increasing aggressiveness in its policy. Dangerous manifestations of U.S. hegemonism in the international arena indicate that Washington is ignoring the vast majority of public opinion in the world, which is against the arms race and for the relaxation of tension.

Nor have observers failed to notice the U.S. attempt to exploit the NATO leading organs' sessions to make the allies take Washington's side in the American-Iranian conflict. U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown demanded that the bloc partners "move from words to deeds" in pressuring Iran. Reporting this, the Washington POST noted that in this instance it was important for Washington to demonstrate in Brussels the "allies' unity" in the light of its confrontation with Tehran. At the same time, as certain Western press organs indicated, in connection with the events in Iran the Pentagon is trying particularly persistently to obtain from West European bloc countries a further buildup in their armed forces on the continent so that the United States can concentrate greater efforts on deploying its naval and air forces in the Middle and Near East region.

All that the United States and the NATO leadership are now undertaking in stepping up the arms race, whipping up the danger of war and attempting to undermine detente is being done with a view to demonstrating the strength of the United States and the entire imperialist military bloc which it heads. In the desire to maintain their domination, imperialist circles are going against reason and are capable of the most dangerous ventures. The toughening of the line of the United States and other powers which set the tone in NATO demands the greatest vigilance on the part of all who value peace and the peoples' security. A threat hangs over the peoples of the entire world. They must prevent the deployment of new American nuclear missiles and thwart the dangerous plans of aggressive imperialist circles.

NORWAY'S STEEN: USSR WILL NOT 'CATEGORICALLY REJECT' MISSILE TALKS

LD171623 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 11 Dec 79 p 8 LD

[Correspondent Kjell Dragnes dispatch: "Moscow Skeptical But Willing to Negotiate"]

[Text] Moscow, 10 December--The Soviet leadership will not categorically reject negotiations with the NATO countries even if the NATO Council decides in favor of deploying new missiles in West Europe. But at the same time it was strongly emphasized that such a decision would have adverse effects, according to Labor Party Chairman Reiulf Steen on Monday when he briefed Norwegian journalists in Moscow.

"I have the impression that ultimately they are most concerned about production and deployment," Steen said following his meeting with Politburo member Mikhail Suslov and Politburo candidate member Boris Ponomarev, who also heads the Central Committee International Department.

"There is a fear that the decision will mark the beginning of an uncontrollable process, and the Russians are also skeptical concerning the U.S. promise to open negotiations," Steen said.

The Labor Party chairman has been in Moscow since Friday and has had two meetings with Ponomarev and one meeting with Suslov, on Monday. The meeting with Suslov lasted some 90 minutes, but Steen also had other opportunities to present the Norwegian view at several levels in the Communist Party Central Committee. On Sunday Steen, accompanied by Bjorn Tore Godal, left Moscow for an unspecified destination. This led to speculation that Steen might meet another top Soviet leader. However, on Monday it became clear that Steen and Godal had been to Zagorsk, where they met representatives of the Russian Orthodox Church. They also had time to visit the Moscow circus on Sunday.

"We stressed the Norwegian view that the main task must be to open negotiations as soon as possible, and that these must be real negotiations in which the two superpowers have absolute responsibility. We pointed out that any decision at the NATO ministerial meeting would involve two elements, modernization and negotiations, and that we place crucial emphasis on negotiations," Steen said.

The Labor Party chairman also conveyed to the Soviet leadership the concern many Norwegian people feel at a new escalation of the nuclear arms race, including the Soviet medium-range SS-20 missiles and the Backfire bomber as well as the U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles.

Steen's high-ranking Soviet interlocutors confirmed that SS-20 missiles are being deployed to replace the older SS-4 and SS-5 missiles and that they can be placed on alert more quickly. But the Russians maintained that this constitutes a technical improvement and is not a qualitatively new weapon like the cruise missile. In addition, the SS-20 is only aimed against military targets, and the West should be less concerned, since the new missiles' greater accuracy reduces the chances of other targets being hit, the Soviet leadership said. Suslov and Ponomarev also claimed that the SS-20, which has three warheads while the old missiles only have one, has entailed no change in the balance of forces.

Steen rejected criticism in Norway against his Moscow visit as being completely meaningless. "This is a quite special and serious situation, and the visit will set no kind of pattern for the future," Steen replied to AFTENPOSTEN's question on whether the visit amounts to consultations with the Soviet Union before the Norwegian decision is adopted. "We have felt no pressure on Norway," he said.

Nor did he notice any sharp tone, such as greeted the Labor Party delegation during its Moscow visit in May. "It was quite the opposite," he said. "Not a single critical remark was made concerning Norwegian security policy, and the Soviet side noted that Prime Minister Nordli, in his letter of reply to Brezhnev, had emphasized that no change had been introduced in Norwegian nuclear arms policy or base policy," he said. Steen was not asked to convey a message from the Soviet leadership to the NATO countries at this very moment attending the Brussels meeting. But the Soviet side assumed that its viewpoints would be made known to the Norwegian Government. The Soviet leaders also stressed that they support the outline proposal for negotiations adopted by the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers in East Berlin on 6 December.

The Soviet Union gave no indication that the NATO decision would entail any danger for neutral European countries like Sweden and Finland. But they signaled that they might have to respond with new weapons of the same technological level as the cruise missiles. Regarding the Pershing missile, they are most concerned that the warning time has been so much reduced, from 20 minutes to 4 minutes. The Soviet leadership was also unable to understand why the SALT II treaty could not be ratified, so that work could begin on SALT III, which should also include medium-range missiles in Europe.

Reiulf Steen's visit has been in connection with party business, and it was emphasized that it was the Labor Party itself which arranged the visit for the party chairman and his colleague Bjorn Tore Godal. "Everything was arranged by the party office, and we in the Ministry of Commerce had nothing to do with," Under Secretary Per Martin Olberg told AFTENPOSTEN.

PCI'S BERLINGUER SHARPLY CONDEMNS EUROMISSILES DECISION

LD171100 Moscow TASS in English 1027 GMT 17 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Rome, December 17, TASS--General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party Enrico Berlinguer sharply condemned NATO's dangerous decision to start the production and deployment in Western Europe of new U.S. medium range nuclear missiles. He spoke on Sunday in Turin at a mass meeting of protest against the intensification of subversive actions of the extremists. Instead of taking the road of arms reduction, an impetus was given in Brussels to the extremely dangerous arms race, Enrico Berlinguer stressed. He said that there is now a threat of worsening of East-West relations, of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, between the countries of NATO and of the Warsaw Treaty. The general secretary of the Italian Communist Party condemned the statements that were made recently by the President of the United States and the U.S. defence secretary about forming of the U.S. "quick reaction force" for interference in hot spots of the world. Enrico Berlinguer sharply criticised the stand that the Italian Government assumed on the problem of Euromissiles when it agreed without reservations to the aggressive plans of NATO and the USA. Where is it that Italy is sought to be taken, the general secretary of the Italian Communist Party asked in this connection. Is it sought to get it involved in some venture the decision on which will be made by the leading circles of the United States economic and military apparatus? Touching upon the situation in Italy, Enrico Berlinguer stressed that an extremely difficult situation formed in Italy in the sphere of the protection of public order. He said that terrorist organizations try to create the atmosphere of fear and tension, seek to open the way for the most sinister reactionary forces and for the creation of an authoritarian regime. Unity of the entire working people, of all the people is necessary to rebuff this onslaught of the terrorists. Experience shows, Enrico Berlinguer said, that in order to prevent the crisis through which the country is now living from getting beyond control, it is necessary to form a government of democratic solidarity with the participation of communists and socialists. Precisely this decision meets the interests of the nation, he stressed.

PRAVDA CRITICIZES SOCIAL DEMOCRACY'S AMBIVALENCE ON MISSILES

LD171051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[A. Nilov article: "Europe's Security and the Social Democrats"]

[Text] The debate concerning issues of military detente in Europe and the Soviet peace-loving initiatives and, on the other hand, the persistent desire of the United States and NATO to introduce new U.S. nuclear missiles onto the territory of the "old world" is becoming increasingly intense. One of the most influential political forces in Europe--social democracy--is taking an active part in this debate. The real significance of its stance is determined, among other things, by the fact that the socialists and social democrats are widely represented in virtually all the parliaments of the West European countries, and in a number of cases--NATO countries included--participate in these countries' governments.

In the seventies social democracy has made a marked contribution to the process of international detente and, for its part, has taken definite steps to meet the socialist countries' peace-loving course. Supporting the principles of peaceful coexistence among states and the need for military detente and the curbing of the arms race, the socialists and social democrats have expressed themselves in favor of the development of world and particularly European politics in this direction. This was expressed in particular in the convening of the Socialist International's special conference on disarmament (Helsinki, April 1978) and in the creation of the Socialist International working group on disarmament problems which has been assigned the task of drafting an action program for social democracy in this sphere.

The visit to Moscow by the Socialist International working group and its reception by L. I. Brezhnev was an important event in international life. As a result of the exchange of opinions that took place the two sides, as was enshrined in their joint press announcement, agreed that it is essential to halt the arms race and the stockpiling of weapons immediately, to seek a substantial armaments reduction, to extend confidence building measures and to make special efforts to combat the danger of nuclear war which threatens the whole world.

NATO's present plans are in striking contradiction to these goals. The Socialist International Bureau indirectly admitted this when at its last session it adopted a resolution urging "interested governments to initiate talks on a controlled reduction of Eurostrategic military systems" and also to "avoid steps which might fuel tension and complicate future negotiations." However, the resolution failed to express directly any attitude toward the NATO plans or toward the new Soviet initiatives put forward in L. I. Brezhnev's 6 October speech and in his reply to a PRAVDA correspondent's question on 6 November this year.

What are the social democratic positions on these issues now? To what extent are social democracy's general principles manifested in the broad public debate under way in Europe whose outcome will determine the political climate and nature of interstate relations on the continent for the next few years?

As far as the attitude toward the Soviet initiatives is concerned, it should be said that as a whole they met with a highly positive assessment from the majority of socialist and social democratic parties. [paragraph continues]

In an interview with a West German newspaper W. Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] stated: "The speech by the Soviet party and state leader on questions of security policy opens up chances of a new dialog between East and West at a high political level." Voicing the opinion that the West, unfortunately, underestimates the Soviet Union's readiness to impart new impetus to the detente policy, Brandt stressed: "It is essential to support the political proposals put forward in L.I. Brezhnev's Berlin speech."

Austrian Chancellor B. Kreisky, speaking of L.I. Brezhnev's Berlin speech, noted that it "will promote the intensification of political detente in Europe." K. Sorsa, chairman of the Finnish Social Democratic Party, called L.I. Brezhnev's statement "constructive and positive," voicing the hope that it "will lead to the strengthening of trust" and "will help to attain positive results in certain other political issues also."

At the same time we cannot fail to see that the attitude in the social democratic movement toward the plans to produce and deploy the new medium-range nuclear-missile weapons, which are scheduled for confirmation at the NATO Council's December session, is far from homogeneous.

Although--to judge by their statements--the social democratic leaders do not in general share the reactionary NATO circles' thesis regarding the alleged "Soviet military threat," and are frequently prepared to acknowledge the defensive nature of Soviet military efforts and the peace-loving thrust of our foreign policy course, nevertheless, in the majority of NATO countries the social democratic leadership advocates first approving the decision on the new types of missiles and only then holding talks.

Such, for instance, is the position today of the FRG Government headed by H. Schmidt, one of the SPD's leaders. As is well known, it is precisely in West Germany that it is primarily planned to deploy the new U.S. missiles. The FRG Government has given its consent. True, the need for negotiations is not denied here. There is even talk of a vested interest in them and of the fact that NATO's decision will be merely "an expression of intent whose implementation will depend on the outcome of negotiations.

However, the FRG Government has essentially rejected the Soviet proposal to hold immediate negotiations. We must conclude that this position on its part in practice runs counter to the Socialist International's appeal to avoid steps which might complicate future negotiations.

The sum total of problems relating to this issue was the subject of debates at the SPD congress which ended 7 December. It cited as a subject for future negotiations "equilibrium by means of mutual limitation in the sphere of Eurostrategic missiles." This formula suggests that it is again planned to put the remaining U.S. forward-based weapons outside the framework of negotiations, a point on which U.S. representatives obstinately insisted during the elaboration of the SALT I and SALT II agreements. Stating the issue in this way clearly shows why the implementation of NATO's plans would undermine the foundation of negotiations.

As is well known the congress supported by a majority of votes the SPD leadership's position, despite opposition to these plans within the ranks of the party itself and also from some of the congress delegates. During the work of the congress the newspaper SUDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG noted that "the chancellor has been forced to employ every means, including the threat of resignation, to persuade the party to support his position."

There is no need to go into all the motives which may lie behind the SPD leadership's position--be it the problem of the coalition partners, preelection considerations, the "special ties" with NATO and so forth. In this case what is important is the actual fact, and it contradicts the commitment to promote detente in every way and block the intensification of the arms race.

The position of other socialist and social democratic parties in those NATO countries where it is planned to deploy the new missiles is also worthy of attention. Essentially, of these parties only the Italian Socialist Party has definitely supported the NATO plans. Here the Italian Socialist Party leadership adopted a high contradictory stand (close, incidentally, to the SPD's position): It voiced support of the government on the question of deploying the new missiles in West Europe, including Italy, and in favor of talks after the decision is taken.

The reluctance to follow the NATO military blindly has been manifested most clearly in the position of the Netherlands Labor Party. Party leader J. Den Uyl stated in parliament that NATO must not take any decision without first attempting to conduct negotiations with the Soviet Union. Naturally, the Netherlands Government could not fail to consider this opinion also when it officially advocated deferring NATO's decision on the deployment of the new missiles.

The same trend has also made itself felt within the Belgian socialist movement. The Belgian Socialist Party leadership has advocated talks with the Soviet Union on the question of military detente and urged the Government of Belgium and the other NATO countries to treat the Soviet Union's repeated proposals on this score with the utmost seriousness. As K. van Miert, one of the Belgian Socialists' leaders, declared, the Belgian Socialist Party "advocates serious talks about mutual disarmament and about creating a nuclear-free zone in Europe. These talks," he stressed, "must start before a decision on adopting any new nuclear arms systems."

The recent statement by the Social Democratic Party of Denmark parliamentary faction, which also defines the stance of that country's Social Democratic government, is indicative. The Social Democratic Party of Denmark faction advocated postponing the NATO decision for 6 months. This, in the party's opinion, would give the NATO states an opportunity to discuss the problems of generally reducing armaments in Europe in the wake of the unilateral reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe announced at the Soviet Union. As Danish Foreign Minister K. Olesen declared, the Danish Government will recommend a decision to postpone at the December NATO Council session.

An animated debate is taking place within the Norwegian Labor Party. Some representatives of the party leadership are stating that they disagree with the plans for deploying the new American missiles. Thus, H. Silvertsen, chairman of the government Consultative Committee on Disarmament and Arms Control, stated in parliament: "The word 'modernization' sounds innocent, but in reality it refers to the deployment of new long-range nuclear weapons. The adoption of the U.S. and NATO plans at the bloc's December session would entail a new state in the arms race." At the same time a number of influential figures in the Norwegian Labor Party are advocating approval of the "arms upgrading" plans. Under their influence the Norwegian Labor Party parliamentary faction decided by a majority of votes to agree to these plans--with certain reservations, it is true.

The stance of Turkey's Republican People's Party, which last year became a member of the Socialist International, is attracting attention. Party General Chairman B. Ecevit, who now heads the opposition, not only made a high assessment of L. I. Brezhnev's speech in Berlin but also advocated that efforts for the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments be extended to all European countries, including the continent's "flanking countries." Ecevit stressed that his party is opposed to the deployment of new types of nuclear missile weapons on Turkey's territory.

The Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement has expressed its negative attitude toward the NATO plans with extreme clarity. This party has warned against attempts to extend these plans to Greece and called on the government to withdraw Greece's request to rejoin the NATO military structure.

The Pentagon's most "reliable" partner among the group of countries whose territory has been chosen for the planned deployment of the new missiles is the British Conservative Government. As is well known, this government persistently demands arms upgrading "in any event" and negotiations "from a position of strength." It should be noted that this line is meeting with resistance from the left wing of the British Labor Party. The Labor left wing is criticizing the Conservatives' negative attitude toward the Soviet peace proposals. The "Labor for Peace" organization, headed by F. Allaun, a well-known figure in the Labor movement, has called on the government to reject the deployment of new types of armaments in the country.

Despite the acuteness of the issue and the attendant debate, not all socialist and social democratic parties in NATO countries have deemed it necessary to define their attitude one way or the other regarding the bloc's plans. For instance, the French Socialist Party has essentially avoided this, making the excuse that the issue of deploying American missiles in West Europe does not, they say, directly affect France.

Of course, social democracy's stance in the West European countries that are not NATO members is also material from the viewpoint of the prospects for military detente in Europe. On the whole the realization of how important it is in the present situation to avoid steps that would lead to an intensification of the military confrontation in Europe also predominates in this section of the social democratic movement. Figures in Sweden's Social Democratic Labor Party have declared that steps that might complicate the situation and lead to an arms buildup must not be taken in Europe. Stressing in a special statement the constructive nature of the Soviet proposals, the Finnish Social Democratic Party Executive Committee issued an appeal that steps that might impede talks on military detente issues be avoided. The Spanish socialists have adopted a similar stance. Elements of doubt regarding the appropriateness of implementing the NATO plans have also been heard in the remarks of B. Kreisky, chairman of the Austrian Socialist Party, although he has not directly opposed these plans, citing Austria's neutral status.

So overall, social democracy's stance on the crucially important issue of the U.S. and NATO plans to deploy new systems of nuclear-missile weapons in Europe leaves a dual impression. On the one hand these plans have generated considerable concern and serious and disturbing thought in the European social democratic movement and have caused extremely justified doubts about the compatibility of such actions with the prospects for detente and the desire for actions favoring peace.

On the other hand it must be stated that the leaders of a number of--extremely influential--European parties have, at the present crucial moment, gone and sanctified the Pentagon plans with the name of social democracy and supported them with their prestige.

The social democratic movement, as many of its leaders have repeatedly stressed, bears a considerable share of the responsibility for the direction in which the international situation develops in the eighties. Will the senseless arms race continue, or will solutions be found that clear the way for insuring peace and international security on the basis of talks and a lowering of the level of military confrontation? It is impossible simultaneously to say "yes" to military detente and "yes" to decisions leading to an intensification of military confrontation. Social democracy is faced with a serious choice.

KORNILOV CHIDES EVANS, NOVAK ON NATO 'OPPOSITION' TO SALT II

LD171350 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 17 Dec 79 LD

["Caught at Lying Again"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 17, TASS--TASS political analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Evans and Novak now again, the reader might exclaim. Indeed, this Washington duo playing the unsavory role of the CIA's mouthpiece in the Washington POST fall all over themselves, coming out with one falsehood after another. And what is now the object of insinuations of the Washington slanderers? It turns out that it is the Soviet-American SALT II treaty. Obviously trying to play into the hands of the adversaries of detente, Evans and Novak assert that, don't you see, the participants in the so-called North Atlantic Assembly that was recently held in Ottawa declared against the SALT II treaty...

But there is a limit to any lie. The method of unscrupulous distortion of facts used by Evans and Novak did not pass unnoticed in the United States itself. Democratic Senator Joseph Biden who headed the delegation of the U.S. Senate at the assembly in Ottawa gave a rebuttal to the slanderers in the letter to the editorial office of the Washington POST, pointing out that the participants in the Ottawa forum, far from objecting to the SALT II treaty, were unanimous in their strong approval of the treaty. Such was the reality. Moreover, the Washington POST itself published late in October a dispatch from Ottawa that aid in its headline that the North Atlantic Assembly urged the U.S. Senate to ratify the SALT II treaty. With what aim is the newspaper publishing something quite opposite in meaning two months later? Is it done in order to please the CIA? This is, indeed, more zeal than sense...

So Evans and Novak are caught again at lying, and the Washington POST that published their writings got in an awkward situation. This is an instructive episode. It shows again what is the worth of falsehoods of slanderers working at the bid of the CIA.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD141655 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1015 GMT 14 Dec 79 LD

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program, presented by Valeriy Kosovan, foreign political commentator for All-Union Radio, Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, international journalist and Anatoliy Krasikov, TASS political observer]

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] So the so-called NATO Atlantic Week has been held at the Brussels headquarters, culminating in a special session of the Council of that military political bloc at foreign minister and defense minister level. Despite widespread protests from the world public, the NATO bloc has adopted a decision which is dangerous for the cause of peace and international detente. We have in our studio international journalist Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin.

Oleg Nikolayevich, first of all this question: What is the essence of the decisions adopted and why do they imply a threat to the security of the European nations?

NATO Atlantic Week Decisions

[Anichkin] What is really involved are the far-reaching consequences of these decisions. Qualitatively new kinds of nuclear missiles will be deployed on the territories of a number of West European countries. In West Germany, Britain and Italy it is planned to deploy about 600 units of the so-called Eurostrategic weaponry--that is, 108 launching installations for Pershing II U.S. missiles and 464 ground-based cruise missiles. These medium-range missiles are capable of carrying several nuclear warheads and have a greater range than other kinds of similar weapons. Thus, in fact, a completely new component of the NATO United Armed Forces in Europe is being created. They will supplement the so-called forward-based missiles, which have already existed for more than a year, and also the ordinary armed forces.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, what are forward-based missiles?

[Anichkin] These nuclear missiles are also called in the West the NATO theater nuclear weapons. They are really a supplement to the strategic offensive weapons, but they are, so to speak, deployed along the threshold of the Warsaw Pact countries. They include bombers based on British and FRG territory, and fighter-bombers stationed on aircraft carriers based in waters in the proximity of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. Apart from this, they also include submarines equipped with the latest nuclear missiles.

One should perhaps mention that the quantity of nuclear firepower in Western Europe, as well as means of delivery, has almost doubled in the past 10 to 12 years. The decision of the NATO Council, which is what we are talking about today, will lead to a considerable increase of U.S. nuclear potential on the European Continent, both qualitatively and quantitatively.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, what are the reactions of European countries and their people to this blatant arms race in Europe? According to the latest reports, in a number of West European countries numerous demonstrations and protests have already been taking place.

[Anichkin] First of all, I should like to finish answering your first question. The people of the European Continent indeed are faced by a growing threat.

Western Europe has been turned into a powder keg. It has been packed with all kinds of weapons, including nuclear ones. The deployment on the territory of the West European countries of new nuclear missiles, which will be under Washington's control, is really making American hostages out of the Europeans whose fates will be controlled from across the ocean. The accumulation of armaments in Western Europe by no means promotes the relaxation of tension, improving the political climate and the situation of good neighborliness and cooperation on which so much energy has been expended in the past few years. These efforts, as you know, have brought positive results. A number of European countries and their people protest vehemently against the attempts using spurious, unfounded pretexts to drag them into another boundless round of arms race.

With the exception, perhaps, of Britain and West Germany, all the NATO member countries have expressed their doubts, concern and serious alarm with regard to the deployment on their territories of new U.S. nuclear systems. In Holland, Belgium and Denmark the situation has become critically acute. The Danish Government, for example, insisted that adopting the NATO decision be postponed for 6 months at least so that all the Pros and cons may be finally weighed. The Belgian Government was in session till the very last minute experiencing great doubts as to the wisdom of the decision by the Atlantic bloc. Now a government crisis is forecast as all but inevitable.

The same state of affairs has developed in the Netherlands where one of the chambers of the parliament has rejected the plan for deployment of new nuclear weaponry in Western Europe. Let us hear the statement of De Vries, chairman of the Commission for Defense Matters of the Second Chamber of the Netherlands parliament made prior to the NATO Council session. I quote: The NATO Council could, without any military risk, start negotiations with the Warsaw Pact countries right now, so that a political solution might be reached in the foreseeable future instead of a new twist in the arms race. He proceeded to note: We should not build up arms first in order to disarm later. This is indeed a reasonable and realistic statement, do you not think?

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, the NATO decision also concerns the interests and security of those European states who do not belong to this military bloc.

[Anichkin] Yes, indeed. There can be no doubt about it and those countries understand this well. The European theater of military actions has no isolated territory of its own. Neutral countries cannot after all be ignored. They are now expressing a well-grounded concern. This is what Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs Ullsten said: Implementation of the NATO plans to deploy in Western Europe new U.S. nuclear missiles will certainly lead to an escalation of the arms race. It is necessary, the minister said, to postpone adoption of the decision on this issue and to carry out negotiations between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. The way the decision by NATO turns out is of interest not only to the countries directly involved but also to Sweden.

[Kosovan] It is evident that the United States has exerted strong pressure on its partners in the NATO bloc.

[Anichkin] Yes, this is so. The United States has strenuously attempted to force this decision on the West European countries.

They even tried to adopt it without a consensus, as has been the previous practice of NATO, to make it binding for all the members of the bloc and not to allow its debate in European parliaments.

Pressure was put in particular on those countries who express concern with regard to the consequences of the implementation of the U.S. plans. Leaders of three European countries--Norway, the Netherlands and Denmark--made a special trip to Washington at the end of last week in order to express their concern over the U.S. intention to deploy in Western Europe new medium-range missiles. In the White House, however, their opinion did not in fact receive any attention.

[Kosovan] What is the United States' justification of their plans?

[Anichkin] The United States and their allies present this sort of argument for the production and deployment in Western Europe of new Eurostrategic weaponry: The Soviet Union has allegedly gained supremacy in medium-range missiles. That is why NATO has, as it says, to modernize or supplement armaments. In fact, however, there has been no disturbance in the balance or equilibrium of power in Europe. This has until recently been admitted by the representatives of the Western states themselves. It was confirmed yet again during the summit meeting in Vienna last summer. In the past 10 years the Soviet Union has not increased the numbers of nuclear weapon carriers of medium range. Their numbers, as well as the number of warheads, have even somewhat decreased. The Soviet Union, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said in Berlin on October 6, is prepared to make cuts in its present level of numbers of medium-range nuclear missiles deployed in the western regions of the country--but, of course, only in the event that there is no supplementary deployment of medium-range missiles in Western Europe. Aiming at a practical solution of this issue, the Soviet Union has advocated immediate talks without any preliminary conditions, that is in the situation as it was before the NATO Council session took place. However, this special session of NATO has turned the question of talks upside down: The main issue is adopting the decision on the production and deployment in Western Europe of new U.S. nuclear missiles and then talks. The communique of the Brussels session would confirm this. It is apparent from it that the issue of the talks on the NATO side is wrapped up in a mass of preliminary conditions and provisos. One may say that the history of the arms race and the talks aimed at curbing it show that the attempts at gaining military supremacy, which is what NATO is trying to do now, have never enhanced the possibility of negotiations about arms limitation. Talks can be conducted only between equal partners. This is the standpoint of the USSR.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Oleg Nikolayevich.

Iran's Debt Position

(Filipp Gavrilovich Samokhin) from Orsk asks: How much does Iran have in its foreign bank deposits?

According to Western press data Iran's hard currency funds held abroad are estimated at approximately $14 billion and of these more than $8 billion are in the United States. The foreign press assesses Iran's foreign debt at roughly the same figure.

I should like now to turn to the next letter. The writer is (Aleksandr Yefimovich Kudryavtsev) from Voronezh. He asks a perfectly natural question: Why has Iran gotten into debt although it is receiving large hard currency sums from oil sales?

As is well known, after the sharp rise in oil prices in 1973-1974 oil income became Iran's principal source of hard currency earnings. This income shot up from an annual $1-2 billion to $20 billion. During this period the shah's government started creating reserves in foreign banks, all the more so since these holdings all brought in a certain income from interest. The inflow of petrodollars into the country gave the shah's government the illusion that it could afford to spend as much as it liked. However, by 1976 enormous government spending led to the creation of a budget deficit. This in turn resulted in a shortage of funds both for new investment and for repayment of old credit debts.

Thus, it was that petrodollar-rich Iran was compelled to borrow money from America, West European and Japanese bankers. Because of the ambitious programs of the shah's government, principally with regard to new arms acquisitions, it ran into debt. At the same time a considerable proportion of the currency derived from oil was diverted by the shah and his family, with the aid of various machinations, to secret accounts in Western banks. Via the Omran Bank in Tehran, which was known as the shah's own bank, not only export revenues but also certain funds from the state treasury were transfered abroad, together with profits from property speculation and so on. The total amount of funds plundered from the people in one way or another exceeds, on estimates made by the present Iranian Government, $25 billion.

Yet these funds have not been the subject of seizure by Washington. Thus, whereas the shah is permitted to make free use of the money plundered, the national hard currency reserves of Iran have been frozen. The objective of this action is self-evident--to cause Iran economic and financial difficulties. It is an attempt to use a monetary blocade to bring the people of Iran to its knees.

USSR PROPOSES DISARMAMENT RESOLUTIONS AT UNITED NATIONS

LD180939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Support for Soviet Proposals"]

[Text] New York, 12 December--The Soviet proposals on curbing the arms race and disarmament have formed the basis for a complex of measures in this sphere whose implementation is urged by the UN General Assembly. The assembly approved a number of resolutions on general disarmament problems outlining effective ways of strengthening world peace.

On the Soviet Union's initiative, a resolution was adopted "On Banning the Development and Production of New Types of Mass Destruction Weapons and New Systems of Such Weapons." The assembly pointed out the importance of preventing a qualitative arms race, in order to be able finally to use scientific achievements solely for peaceful purposes.

The international community requested the disarmament committee to actively continue talks aimed at drafting an all-embracing agreement on banning the development and production of new types of mass destruction weapons and of new systems of such weapons and, where necessary, special agreements covering individual types of such weapons. During voting on this resolution, the NATO countries, Israel, Japan and a number of other U.S. allies abstained.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries are convinced that in the sphere of nuclear disarmament it is high time to move on from general wishes to concrete talks on solving the more burning problem of the present day. With this aim in mind, they introduced a draft resolution which proposes as the paramount task starting talks on the question of halting the nuclear arms race with the participation of all states possessing nuclear weapons. This resolution was also approved at the assembly's plenary session.

The present session has devoted much attention to discussing measures to help limit the "geography" of nuclear weapons and place a reliable barrier in the way of their further dissemination. In pursuit of this aim, the Soviet Union coauthored with a number of socialist and nonalined countries a proposal to conclude an international convention on strengthening security guaranteed for states not possessing nuclear weapons. The resolution, approved at the plenary session, expresses satisfaction at the Disarmament Committee decision to continue talks in 1980 aimed at elaborating such a convention.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries also initiated a resolution which proposes "studying possibilities of concluding an international agreement on nondeployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of states where there are none at the present time."

The assembly also adopted a declaration on international cooperation aimed at disarmament, which was elaborated by the Czechoslovak delegation and supported by other socialist and nonalined countries. ; The declaration establishes a code of norms to guide the states during the talks.

OPEC CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS PRICE HIKE, SHIFT FROM DOLLAR

LD171854 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 17 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Caracas, December 17, TASS--Issues of strengthening unity for the defence of their national interests against imperialist monopolies will be discussed by delegates to an OPEC regular conference which begins here today. The conference is attended by oil ministers of the 13 OPEC developing countries.

Among the problems causing growing concern of the oil-producing countries is the reduction in their real profits from oil exports, brought about by the catastrophic devaluation of the American dollar used by the OPEC as its basic currency unit. They are also concerned about the harmful effect on their economies caused by inflation and other currency and financial ailments of the West. According to the figures published here, the oil price over the past nine years has fallen 30 percent against gold.

At the same time industrial products imported by the OPEC countries from the capitalist states, have considerably gone up in price. On the eve of the conference a number of the OPEC countries declared another oil price increase to compensate, in part, for their growing financial losses caused by the unjust trade and economic relations with their powerful partners.

The majority of oil-producing countries are ever-more insistently demanding up-dated oil prices and the refusal to use the U.S. dollar as the OPEC currency unit.

The delegates of the conference, which will continue for three days, will also discuss the creation of an OPEC special fund for aid to the developing countries, which is to become an establishment of the bank type with a capital of 20,000 million dollars.

Rachkov Commentary

LD151914 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 15 Dec 79 LD

[Boris Rachkov commentary: "Who Created Confusion in the Oil Market?"]

[Text] The OPEC meeting, which opens in Caracas on 17 December, is being held under difficult circumstances.

The world press has been describing the current conditions in the world oil market as miserable, while the West has been rushing to put the blame for all this on the shoulders of the oil-exporting developing countries. But what can be said in this regard? When the OPEC oil ministers meet in Caracas on the 17th of this month, the West will be entering its 7th year of the energy crisis, which, as is known, broke out in late 1973. At the time the leaders of all the industrially developed capitalist countries made solemn pledges to each other about their readiness to broaden their own fuel and energy bases as quickly as possible and cut down their imports of foreign oil. But what has actually happened? Nothing at all.

In 1979, and despite some increase in the production of oil in the North Sea and Alaska, the general level of energy sources production in the Western countries is roughly still the same, that is, approximately 2 billion tons. The West still compensates for its fuel shortages by importing oil, primarily from OPEC countries. Why is that so?

The reason is that the purchase of foreign oil, even at the current prices, costs the imperialist monopolies much less than it would cost them to develop their own fuel resources, which are generally not insignificant, as quickly as possible. Furthermore, the capitalist countries admit their inability to plan and coordinate their oil policies, even for few months.

At the start of 1979, they had to begin cutting their annual oil imports by approximately 5 percent. But by the second quarter of the year they only succeeded in making a 2-percent cut in their oil imports, as the British ECONOMIST reported. Thus the Western countries themselves are the ones to blame for the energy difficulties.

Furthermore, the increasing of oil prices frequently happen with the direct encouragement of the Western oil monopolies so that they may amass wealth. Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, the Saudi petroleum minister, cited the following example when he visited the United States last October: He said that ARAMCO bought Saudi oil in recent months at $18 per barrel and sold it at $23, thereby realizing a profit of at least $5 per barrel.

It can be learned from the foreign business press that the exploitative monopolist prices have since then jumped to $40-$50. This means that the profits of the monopolies have risen to $20-$25 per barrel of Saudi oil. A few days ago, a member of the U.S. Council on Wage and Price Stability prepared a report in which he admits that the American monopolies have been artificially increasing the prices of oil byproducts which are extracted from the oil of the OPEC member countries.

At the same time, the losses of the OPEC member countries are steadily increasing because of inflation and particularly the drop in the dollar rate of exchange, which is the principal currency used in pricing oil.

What is probably extremely significant is what the American magazine PETROLEUM INTELLIGENCE, which is a respected magazine in the West, has said recently. For example, the magazine said that the price of the oil from the Arabian Peninsula, on the basis of the 1972 dollar rate, that is after adjusting it to take account of the drop in the exchange rate due to inflation in the past 7 years, actually amounts to half or indeed one-third of the prices fixed by OPEC. For this reason, it is inevitable that the question of raising the prices of oil will again be raised at the forthcoming Caracas conference.

These are the reasons for the confusion now sweeping the Western oil markets. They lie in the organic ailments of capitalism, in their inability to develop their general production without catastrophes.

PRESSURE ON IRAN CONTINUES; VOA PERSIAN BROADCASTS TO INCREASE

LD171438 Moscow TASS in English 1431 GMT 17 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Washington, December 17, TASS--The United States continues to exert rude pressure on Iran. U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown again stressed in a television interview that alongside political, diplomatic and economic measures against Tehran, the U.S. Government has also other possibilities. He recalled that very strong military forces are concentrated near the Iranian shores. Harold Brown said that there are other emergency plans, but he did not elaborate.

At the same time, Washington is increasing economic pressure on Iran. The TV company NBC reported that the United States will shortly demand its West European allies fulfill their pledges allegedly given by them to U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance during his recent trip to European capitals. It was reported earlier that Cyrus Vance was seeking to enlist consent of the NATO partners to act against Iran in a "united front."

The New York TIMES writes that President Carter approved the plan which makes for increasing the number of broadcasts of the Voice of America radio station in the Persian language. The newspaper indicates that this plan was elaborated at a meeting in White House under the guidance of Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser.

CARTER, THATCHER TALKS BEGIN; IRAN, RHODESIA, N. IRELAND DISCUSSED

LD180936 Moscow TASS in English 0759 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

["American-British Talks"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, December 18, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports:

Talks between U.S. President Jimmy Carter and the visiting British Premier Margaret Thatcher were held in the White House on Monday. They discussed both bilateral questions and various international problems. As follows from Margaret Thatcher's statement, she fully sided with the United States in the American-Iranian conflict and pledged, specifically, to support the United States if it asks the United Nations Security Council for international economic sanctions against Iran. Margaret Thatcher said at the White House ceremony that they were friends and were supporting and would support the United States.

In return for support on the Iranian issue, the United States administration fully supported Britain's stand on Rhodesia. It will be recalled that President Carter on Sunday evening signed an Executive order on the lifting of all American economic sanctions against Rhodesia. On Monday, when the Washington meeting between Carter and Thatcher was already over, reports came in from London on the cease-fire agreement in Rhodesia. The White House issued a statement qualifying this agreement as a triumph for the British diplomacy.

Questions of further strengthening the military NATO bloc and, first and foremost, the deployment of new American medium-range missiles on the territories of a number of West European countries loomed large in the talks with Carter and also in subsequent meetings of Margaret Thatcher with United States Defence Secretary Harold Brown and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staffs David Jones.

President Carter in a statement after the talks emphasized Britain's active contribution to the agreement on this question between the West European NATO allies. It was said that Margaret Thatcher took great interest in the new United States five-year military program, announced by the administration last week. Well-informed circles pointed out that Margaret Thatcher's sounding concerning supplies to Britain of new American submarines and strategic missiles for them has evidently been held over for further studies. Judging from everything Thatcher has not achieved the results she needed on the question of Northern Ireland. Washington expressed political support for Britain on this issue but, as is reported, refused to supply some special American weapons and equipment for operations by British troops and paramilitary formations in Northern Ireland. It is said here that President Carter not long before the presidential elections cannot risk losing the support of millions of Irish-Americans, who entertain strong sympathies for the struggle by the mass of the Irish people in Ulster. Upon the conclusion of the Washington talks Margaret Thatcher is leaving for New York today.

Discussion of Trident Missiles

LD161154 Moscow TASS in English 1106 GMT 16 Dec 79 LD

[Text] London, December 16, TASS--The British Prime Minister M. Thatcher, accompanied by Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, is leaving for Washington today for talks with U.S. President J. Carter.

In the opinion of London observers, one of the main topics of discussion at the forthcoming White House meetings will be the problem of "modernization" of Britain's socalled "nuclear deterring potential" or to be more precise, replacement of Polaris missiles in the British submarine fleet with Trident missiles, American missiles of a new generation. This is exactly the kind of "Christmas gift" M. Thatcher is dreaming of, writes the newspaper TIMES, and all indications are she will not come home from Washington empty-handed. The military-strategic plans of the Conservative government provide for increasing Britain's nuclear submarine fleet from the present 4 craft to 5 so that two submarines with Trident missiles on board could constantly be on a "combat cruise." Just as before, the Tories, using the myth of the non-existent "Soviet military menace" as a coverup, consider it necessary to strengthen the country's nuclear potential. The nuclear ambitions of M. Thatcher's Conservative government meet with growing protests from the British public which says that the planned "modernization" of the submarine fleet spells new privations to millions of British people. According to preliminary estimates, this "modernization" may cost 6,000 million pounds sterling although military spending for the next year is set at 10,000 million pounds sterling, an enormous figure as it is. The newspaper MORNING STAR describes as "tragic" the situation in which the government is considering plans for further increasing arms spending while telling the aged, the sick and invalids about slashed appropriations for social needs. It is noteworthy that, as in the case with the decision to deploy American cruise missiles on British soil, the Tory administration is modernizing nuclear forces without discussing this in Parliament.

The Anglo-American summit is also expected to discuss plans for organizing an economic blockade by the West against Iran, the policy of London and its Western partners toward Rhodesia, and economic problems.

VISHNEVSKIY: ARMS PROGRAM SMACKS OF PAST 'DIKTAT DIPLOMACY'

LD171319 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[Article by S. Vishnevskiy: "Following a Dangerous and Slippery Path: In Connection With Carter's 5-Year Military Program"]

[Text] History is a harsh teacher. The experience of the last two decades has taught the Washington strategists many object lessons indicative of the futility of the "position of strength" policy: the pernicious effect of an uncurbed arms race and the groundlessness of U.S. claims to world leadership and the role of international gendarme. Many American statesmen have acknowledged the need to draw realistic conclusions from these lessons of life and make a sober review of U.S. foreign policy. There are many admissions of this kind in speeches by J. Carter--during the 1976 election campaign and in comparatively recent speeches.

As recently as last June the U.S. President advocated "a path of restraint and, where possible, cooperation. This is the path we prefer." Subsequently he said: "...without agreed rules, without verifiable limitations and without constant dialog the nuclear arms race leads directly to catastrophe. Such unbridled rivalry places our destiny and our future in doubt, is an insult to our intelligence and threatens the existence of mankind."

However, speaking the other day at the Business Council, the President chose not the path of restraint but the dangerous and slippery path of unbridled arms race, rivalry and confrontation which he so roundly condemned only 6 months ago. The voices of John Foster Dulles and other cold war strategists were distinctly audible in this speech. It resurrected the decrepit, mothballed dogmas of the "position of strength" policy--a policy which has caused Washington such crushing military and political failures.

"My paramount concern is for the security of our country," Carter said. He admits that the concept of security incorporates such important factors as arms limitation. However, the speaker's enthusiasm centers on proclaiming a course toward building up U.S. military strength as the "cornerstone" of foreign policy.

American military strength, the President's speech notes, that contributes to stability in the Pacific and throughout the world. But everyone knows that it was the use of this might that kindled the conflagrations of war in Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, and its current buildup is one of the chief threats to stability in the Pacific region.

The American experts' calculatiohs are widely known: During the current century the use or threat of U.S. military force has violated peace on 215 occasions in various parts of the world. Well, what of it? Once again force, which endangers world peace, is being placed on a pedestal on the banks of the Potomac.

How do they try to justify this? The "justification" is as old as it is groundless. It consists in propagandist references to the "Soviet threat," to a change in the correlation of military strength in favor of the USSR and to the detriment of the United States.

Remember who publicly rejected this version in January, saying: "Currently we are capable of matching any Soviet military potential, no matter what potential the Soviet Union may possess." It was the U.S. President. And as recently as 1 October he assured his compatriots that "our national defense is unequaled in the world in terms of strength."

Contradicting numerous official statements by his own administration, Carter talks about a long-term "trend toward the weakening of the Atlantic alliance's military strength." People are right to ask: Which Washington speeches contain the truth and which contain lies?

Even in his speech at the Business Council, fabrications are found side by side with certain curious admissions. The position appears to become a little clearer when you find in the text of the speech a complaint about "the real challenge to America's leading role and influence in the world"--a challenge not only from the socialist states but also from the developing countries and in such nonmilitary spheres as energy resources and energy supply.

But is it a longing for the old policy of diktat that alarms the Washington strategists most of all? A close study of Carter's speech shows that that is exactly the case.

Although the relative weight and influence of the major capitalist powers are steadily dwindling as the correlation of forces in the world changes, the President is gambling on its role as "the most powerful country in the world, with special obligations." The proclaimed intention is to "alter any course of events" in different areas (above all in the developing countries) which the U.S. ruling circles find undesirable. This is an overt claim to imperialist leadership. It is out of a desire to exercise this claim, which smacks of a yen for world domination, and not because of an imaginary military la that the current administration is banking on force--above all military force--as the ain way of implementing a hegemonist policy.

The speech notes a new and sharp increase in military expenditure. The current 3 percent annual increase in Pentagon appropriations is not enough for Washington. In the forthcoming fiscal 1981 it is planned to effect a real increase of five or more percent in this expenditure--almost $20 billion more than in the previous year. The U.S. 5-year military program as a whole envisages an average 4.5 percent annual real increase in military appropriations.

On the basis of astronomical spending the Carter administration plans a frontal buildup of strategic nuclear missile and conventional arms and gendarme "quick reaction" forces. The list of types of arms and armed forces quoted by the President clearly reflects a desire to achieve military superiority.

Nor are transparent "arguments" shunned when it comes to justifying the militarist program. For example, on the pretext of reacting to "the improvement in Soviet air defense" there is a promise to start producing air-launched cruise missiles next year. In fact these missiles are not defensive; they are offensive weapons of mass destruction. The speech describes the capability of the MX mobile missile, which American experts themselves call a first-strike weapon.

Despite the clearly expressed will of the peace-loving peoples, Carter voiced his intention to introduce into the European Continent qualitatively new types of American nuclear missiles.

From the banks of the Potomac the United States' junior NATO partners were reminded that they must operate under "American leadership." This unequivocal reminder, issued at the moment the North Atlantic alliance was taking the decision on the deployment of American missiles, can only be regarded as diktat from across the Atlantic. Clearly the new American missiles intended for deployment in Europe were included in the U.S. 5-year military program before the NATO Council's formal decision. That is, according to Washington's own willful verdict.

The desire for military superiority is reflected in Carter's professed "determination to insure that U.S. naval forces remain more powerful than the forces of any other country." "Naval strength," the President notes meaningfully, "is necessary to our global strategy both in peacetime and in time of war."

The program detailed by the President for creating "quick reaction" forces equipped with a new fleet of naval vessels, large transport aircraft, tanks and so forth is evidence of Washington's desire to recover its shameful role as international gendarme. The speech contains a transparent threat "to rebuff others." By others they mean first and foremost the peoples of the developing countries upholding national independence. Across the ocean the military fist is being clenched even tighter in response to their legitimate demands. The President would like to make the principle of reliance on force the basis of international talks. "Acting on the basis of our strength," he stated, "we can hold talks with the Warsaw Pact on reducing nuclear arsenals in the European theater."

These words hark back to the past, smacking of old attempts at "diktat diplomacy." Clearly, such "diplomacy" can have no prospects. By talking of negotiations Washington is again attempting to camouflage the danger for the peoples of Europe and the entire world entailed in NATO's decision to produce and deploy the U.S. medium-range missiles and to mislead the peoples. At the same time it is clear that NATO's decision, which benefits U.S. global strategy, has practically [prakticheski] destroyed the basis for the negotiations on this question proposed by the Soviet Union, which would have led to productive results in the interests of peace and military detente on our continent.

Thus Carter's speech clearly expresses the intention to create for the United States positions of superior military strength everywhere and to attempt to dictate its will to the peoples. How is it possible to account for such a demonstrative attempt to revive the cult of military strength and to press ahead in every way with the arms race? Some foreign commentators explain this by referring to the circumstances of the election fight for the White House which began recently. Carter, who has failed to carry out most of his 1976 socioeconomic promises, is obviously attempting to win political capital by making concessions to the military-industrial complex. Concerning this point, even the London TIMES expresses "profound suspicion that political considerations of the election battle are taking precedence over the nation's interests." There is no statesmanship in such a selfish approach.

But is it possible to view the approaching eighties merely through the prism of the U.S. elections? Within a year they will be concluded and election fervor will be over, but the long-term program of stepped-up militarization will remain and will poison the international atmosphere for a long time to come.

As we see, we are faced with a political line fraught with great burdens for the American people. It will hit at the good traditions which have built up in the modern world and at the cause of detente and security on our world. But relying on militarism and hegemony is historically doomed in the final analysis.

EFFORTS EXPANDED TO 'SUBVERT' SOVIET PEOPLE BY RADIO BROADCASTS

LD171936 Moscow TASS in English 1908 GMT 17 Dec 79 LD

["Provocative Enterprise"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 17, TASS--TASS political news analyst Igor Orlov writes:

Active attempts by Washington administration to intensify its interference in the internal affairs of other states have just received a new and convincing confirmation. D. Binder reports in New York TIMES, referring to evidence received from official representatives of U.S. administration, that last week President Carter approved portions of a plan which provides, among others, for expanding U.S. radio broadcasts in seven languages of the peoples of the Soviet Union. As was said in U.S. government circles, the plan was approved on Tuesday at White House meeting of the special coordination committee which is headed by Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser.

This committee, the New York TIMES says, has also approved appropriations of 2 million dollars to increase the effectiveness of Radio "Liberty" programs aimed at Soviet Muslims.

Besides, according to the same information, the administration intends to explore the possibility of buying time on Saudi Arabian, Egyptian and Israeli transmitters for broadcasts into the Soviet Union.

Thus, one can see rather clearly the outlines of a new plan of expanded subversive and diversionist activity against the peoples of the Soviet Union. It is rather characteristic that the authorities are openly inviting, to take part in the operation, not only the CIA spokesman of long standing--Radio "Liberty", whose financing is being expanded with surprising generosity. To step up the psychological warfare against the peoples of the Soviet Union, it is openly planned to rely, among others, on the propaganda services of those Middle East countries whom the ruling U.S. circles wish to use in order to assert their domination in that part of the globe.

The program for an intensified propagandist and subversive activity against the USSR is conceived by its organisers as a smokescreen of misinformation and slander to hide the true designs of U.S. imperialist dreaming of the role of a world policeman. It is also common knowledge that Radio "Liberty" and those directing its activities are trying to sow discord among the peoples of the Soviet Union, to undermine the moral and political unity of the peoples of the USSR. Futile illusions! The efforts did not bring their organisers any success in the past and they will end in failure now.

It would be worthwhile to remind Washington's organisers of the new subversive acts about the commitment not to interfere in the internal affairs of each other laid down in the notes exchanged between the People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the USSR M.M. Litvinov and U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt back in November 1933. If one is to speak about any later period it would probably be useful to refer to the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to which Washington likes to refer in other cases. But it is precisely this document, signed, among others by U.S. President [as received] that clearly and in so many works refers to noninterference in the internal affairs of each other, to respect for the right of each other to freely choose and develop one's political, social, economic and cultural systems.

Responsible Officials

LD172356 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1711 GMT 17 Dec 79 LD

[Text] New York, 17 December, TASS--Washington's official circles are developing plans to further escalate the "psychological warfare" against the socialist states and also against those developing countries which practice policies independent of the United States.

The New York TIMES, citing administration officials, writes that the issue of considerably increasing the time devoted to subversive broadcasts to a number of countries, including the Soviet Union, was considered last week at a White House special coordinating committee meeting headed by Z. Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser.

The meeting was attended by D. Newton, U.S. under secretary for political affairs; J. Reinhardt, director of the International Communication Agency; F. Carlucci, deputy director of the CIA; and other top ranking officials.

The approved plan envisages a study of the possibility of leasing transmitters from Israel, Egypt and some other countries for subversive broadcasts. It is reported that Israel has already "shown interest" in helping the United States to spread "black propaganda." The committee has allocated $2 million "to increase the efficiency" of the programs of Radio Liberty which is already generously financed by Washington and which was founded at the beginning of the 1950's out of CIA funds and with its participation. About $1 million will go to the corresponding broadcasts of the Voice Of America.

The subversive nature of the measures being adopted in Washington in the sphere of propaganda is underscored by the fact that the plan to increase the volume of hostile broadcasts to the Soviet Union was basically developed by P. Henze, a member of the U.S. National Security Council, who, until recently, was a CIA employee residing in Turkey. As the New York TIMES remarks, this professional U.S. spy directed for a long time the "subversive activities of CIA stations in Munich and Ethiopia."

It is not difficult to guess what aims are sought in Washington's dirty program of progaganda and diversion activities. What is involved is utilizing radio mouthpieces of the "cold war" for interference in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union in violation of the Final Act of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, which was signed by the United States.

BRAZINSKAS CASE SHOWS HYPOCRISY ON INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

LD172340 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1415 GMT 17 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Washington, 17 December--TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko reports that the position of the American authorities, who state that international terrorism is inadmissible and must be fought against while at the same time harboring the Brazinskas terrorists, father and son, who are guilty of murder, should be described as at least inconsistent.

As it is known, in 1970 these air pirates hijacked a Soviet passenger plane to Turkey, using firearms. In carrying out this terrorist act they shot the stewardess and seriously wounded the pilot and navigator, thus endangering the lives of the passengers on board.

In 1976 the Brazinskas criminals found refuge in the United States, where they are still evading merited punishment with the protection of the Washington authorities.

Answering a question from a TASS correspondent the respresentative of the U.S. State Department limited himself to saying that in the Brazinskas case "a deportation order is before the courts." It is well known however that for 3 years the immigration authorities have in fact been doing nothing to expel the air pirates from the United States, to say nothing of handing these killers over to the courts. Moreover influential patrons of the killers in the Congress have done everything to see that they are reliably protected even if the question of deporting the Brazinskas should arise. With this in mind Senator P. Domenici presented a bill last year on granting political asylum in the United States to the criminals. The bill was not approved at the last Congress session but according to the Senator's legal adviser this year P. Domenici has not put it before Congress again only because he had received an assurance from the immigration authorities that they "will not actively pursue" the examination in court of the Brazinskas case.

The legal adviser said that these assurances were given in a letter sent to the senator by the heads of the Immigration Service. "We are following the actions of the Immigration Service closely, and if it goes back to the Brazinskas case, the bill on granting political asylum will be immediately reintroduced," he added. The legal adviser preferred not to mention that P. Domenici, as if in mockery, is behind the bill on fighting terrorism.

Thus, we have irrefutable proof that the American authorities have a two-faced attitude to the problem of international terrorism, as they shelter the Brazinskas criminals. At the same time the Americans are not at all worried that in so doing they are ignoring obligations arising out of the Hague convention on fighting hijacking and are breaking U.S. laws which forbid the entry into the country of persons who have committed such crimes. Such a position can only be assessed as direct encouragement of international terrorism.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RESIGNS; PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED

LD141756 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 14 Dec 79 LL

[Text] Ottawa, December 14, TASS--New parliamentary elections in Canada are to be held on February 18, 1980. Parliament has been dissolved. This became known after Prime Minister Joseph Clark had called on the Governor General of Canada Edward Schreyer. The minority Conservative government had to resign after a non-confidence vote in the House of Commons during the discussion of the new federal budget.

BRIEFS

RECEPTION FOR PROGRESSIVES--The delegation of the Ukrainian SSR at the 34th Session of the UN General Assembly and the Permanent Mission of the Ukrainian SSR to the United Nations recently arranged in New York a reception and film performance for representatives of progressive Ukrainian organizations in the United States and the American public. Films devoted to the 40th anniversary of the reincorporation of Western Ukrainian lands in the Soviet Ukraine within the USSR were shown. A RATAU report on the film performance in New York is featured in the 14 December issues of RADYANSKA UKRAINA and PRAVDA UKRAINY. [From the press review] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0810 GMT 14 Dec 79 AU]

USSR, VIETNAM PROVIDING MOST EFFECTIVE AID TO KAMPUCHEA

LD171802 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 17 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Reports are coming in from the People's Republic of Kampuchea about new successes in the process of the country's rebirth. Leonid Krichevskiy, our correspondent in the countries of Indochina, reports: Almost a year has passed since the collapse of the Pol Pot regime, but local authorities in various parts of the country are still discovering awful crimes which were committed by the Pol Pot men. Quite recently, for example, a common grave containing the remains of dozens of victims brutally killed by the butchers was discovered very close to the central hotel in the town of (Samaki) in which all foreign guests visiting Kampuchea stay. Unfortunately such discoveries on Kampuchean soil are continuing. They are a reminder again and again of the awful tragedy of the Kampuchean people which has taken almost 3 million lives.

In the year which has passed since the liberation quite a lot has been done, by the efforts of the Kampuchean people themselves and with the aid of its loyal friends in the socialist countries, to restore normal life for the population and to heal the severe wounds of the past. It is much to the credit of the people's power that it has succeeded, in incredibly difficult conditions, in insuring a minimum supply of foodstuffs for the population and in escaping the awful clutches of hunger which were really threatening the country. Throughout Kampuchea now the peasants are harvesting rice. This is the main harvest of the year. On it depends the material well-being of both the peasants and the town-dwellers during the next year. According to reports by the Kampuchean agency, in many parts of the country a harvest has been gathered which is capable of providing a full supply for the population of those parts.

The socialist countries, primarily the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Soviet Union, are helping the Kampuchean people to overcome the grave consequences of the genocidal regime. The other day about 200 trucks and 320 mini-buses were delivered to the port of Kompong Som by the Soviet ship Skulptor Golubkino. Soviet ships are regularly delivering essential cargoes to Kampuchea. Effective aid is being given to its neighboring people by Vietnam. The facts show that while certain circles in the West are engaged in a political fuss over the tragedy of the Kampuchean people, it is the Soviet Union and Vietnam which are giving it the most effective aid and support.

VIETNAMESE DELEGATION PRAISES SOVIET AID TO KAMPUCHEA

LD171230 Moscow TASS in English 1202 GMT 17 Dec 79 LD

["Kampuchea: Bloody Traces of Genocide"--TASS headline]

[Excerpts] Moscow, Dec 17, TASS--"The bloody rule of the Pol Pot gang in Kampuchea took the toll of three million lives", a TASS correspondent was told by Ngo Ba Thanh, the vice president of Vietnam's women's federation, member of the commission for the investigation of the crimes of the clique of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary. She recently returned from Kampuchea and visited Moscow in connection with the work of the conference on human rights.

"The Soviet Union, countries of the socialist community, all progressive forces of the world gave assistance to the Kampuchean people in this difficult situation, she stressed." In the current year alone, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries supplied to Kampuchea 200 thousand tons of food, millions of metres of fabrics, automobiles and spares to them. Socialist countries, including Vietnam, sent to Kampuchea a great volume of consumer goods, necessities, medicines. These concrete data, Ngo Ba Thanh said, flout allegations of Western propaganda that is unscrupulously distorting the state of affairs in Kampuchea. The West is all out to convince the world public of its "sympathies" and even "concern" for the Kampuchean people. But the chief object of this concern is the remainder of the Pol Pot gangs that is still hiding in the area of the Thai-Kampuchean border.

IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON SETTING UP OF INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION

BK171622 Moscow in Bengali to India 1100 GMT 17 Dec 79 BK

[Text] Iranian Foreign Minister Gotbzadeh has said that the government hopes to set up an international commission before Christmas to inquire into the U.S. aggressive policy in Iran.

Speaking over the national television yesterday, he said that Tehran is not planning to immediately try the American hostages on charges of espionage. The minister expressed the hope that some of them will be released shortly.

Earlier, the Iranian Revolution Council demanded that the Panama Government extradite the former shah who arrived there from the United States. The council holds Washington responsible for the crimes committed by the shah.

[The above item was also carried by Moscow in Bengali at 1300 GMT on 17 December and Moscow in Hindi at 1130 and 1400 GMT on 17 December and Moscow in Urdu at 1200 and 1300 GMT on 17 December.]

Revolutionary Council Statement

LD171740 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 17 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, December 17, TASS--Radio Tehran broadcast the statement of the Islamic Revolutionary Council, setting out its stand in connection with the former shah's departure from the USA, for Panama and the decision of the International Court in The Hague.

The Iranian people's fortitude and the resoluteness of its leader Ayatollah Khomeyni with regard to U.S. imperialism's aggressive policy compelled the U.S. Government to retreat, the statement says. The Islamic Revolutionary Council nevertheless holds that the U.S. Government bears responsibility for the crimes committed by the shah. The council is calling on the Iranian people to carry on the resolute struggle against imperialist plunder, for full deliverance from foreign dominance, for the return to Iran of the riches plundered by the shah, and for the restoration by the Iranian people of its trampled rights. The former shah should be extradited to the Revolutionary Court of Iran.

The Islamic Revolutionary Council condemned the hurried and superficial ruling of the International Court in The Hague and stated that the disregard for the Iranian people's demands as well as the unilateral adoption of the ruling by the court contradict the principles and tasks of that international body.

Iran's movement for its rights, the statement says in conclusion, will assume a still wider scope. The Iranian people will not cease struggle until full eradication of imperialist influence.

Iranian Foreign Minister Gotbzadeh stated in an interview with the newspaper BAMDAD that a commission for inquiry into U.S. imperialism's crimes in the years of the rule of the overthrown shah is to start its work early next year when all the necessary documents and materials will be collected. As for the destiny of the hostages, the minister went on to say, it in many respects depends on the U.S. stand: If its attitude towards us remains hostile and the anti-Iranian propaganda remains as intensive as it is now, the state of things will become by far more complex.

At the same time, the Iranian-U.S. conflict, he pointed out, is much more broader than U.S. leaders and mass media are trying to present it. It is not limited to the problem of the hostages, to the demands for a trial or execution of the shah.

In an ABC interview, Qotbzadeh stated that Iran will insist on the following aspects: The fortune and all capital of the shah should be returned to Iran; an international tribunal, to be set up by the United Nations Organization, should investigate the shah's crimes and pass a ruling which would be mandatory for states; the United States' crimes in Iran should be publicly brought to the knowledge of the U.S. people and the peoples of the whole world.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN AND ABOUT IRAN

LD171705 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[TASS 13 December roundup "On Events in Iran"]

[Excerpt] Tokyo--Growing U.S. pressure on Japan has given rise to resolute objections in the Japanese Government. A Foreign Trade and Industry Ministry representative said that the cut in oil supplies to Japan announced by American concerns leaves it no other choice than to conclude direct deals with Iran. At a press conference Foreigh Minister S. Okita said that the United States does not understand the "specific nature" of the Japanese economy, which is totally dependent on foreign raw material and fuel supplies.

New York--Apart from putting diplomatic and economic pressure on Iran, the United States is continuing to pursue a policy of military blackmail. As well as plans for bombing strikes on Iranian cities and military targets, the magazine AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY writes, the possibility of a major landing in Iran is being studied. The paper says that the 82d Airborne Division is the main candidate for rapid dispatch. It will be followed, if necessary, by the 101st Airborne Assault Division, whose helicopters can be airlifted, and also other army units and a marine division.

Former CIA Deputy Director R. Cline, who headed the spy department's not unknown operation against Cuba in 1962, called for the immediate dispatch of several marine battalions to Iran to capture "something valuable"--an oil refinery or tanker port in southwest Iran.

Washington POST commentator J. Kraft urges President J. Carter to toughen his policy vis-a-vis Iran and to switch to the "language of force." Eschewing force, he maintains, "weakens the American position vis-a-vis long-term aims in Iran, neighboring countries and the world at large."

The magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT notes that President J. Carter has ordered a special Pentagon group to examine locations for an American military base in the Persian Gulf area. The "candidates" under consideration, the magazine points out, include Saudi Arabia, Somalia and the Island of Al-Masirah in the Arabian Sea.

Rome--The paper LA REPUBBLICA reported, cites "sources in Brussels," that Washington wants its NATO allies to agree to the use of their bases in the event of military interference in Iran. To this end, the paper writes, the United States is bringing "vigorous pressure" to bear on its NATO partners. According to LA REPUBBLICA, Italy is being pressed to agree to American use of five bases.

Tehran--The United States is kindling unrest in Iran, particularly in its northwest regions, Ayatollah Khomeyni has said, according to a Tehran Radio report. The United States, he continued, is seeking to prevent an international trial from being held to expose U.S. crimes in Iran at which evidence might be submitted pertaining to Washington's criminal actions in respect of our country.

Khomeyni today ordered Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh to form an international commission to investigate U.S. actions in Iran, especially during the period of the shah's regime, with the results of the investigation to be presented to the international community.

'ARAFAT WARNS U.S. AGAINST USING MILITARY ACTION ON IRAN

LD172118 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 17 Dec 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Osipovskiy and (Kazbek Basyeg)]

[Text] The leader of the PLO, Yasir 'Arafat, warned the United States against using military action with regard to Iran. In a press interview he said that Washington's plans also pose serious dangers to Arab states. Using the pretext of the conflict with Iran, Yasir 'Arafat stressed, the United States wants to establish its military control over the regions of the Persian Gulf and the Arab states. 'Arafat remarked that the present situation can also be used by Israel. He said the possibility cannot be excluded that the Israeli authorities will decide on an excursion into southern Lebanon.

MOSCOW HEBREW SAYS 'BLUNDERING' ISRAELI CABINET SHOULD RESIGN

TA171524 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1730 GMT 16 Dec 79 TA

[Excerpts] Foreign observers remark that wide circles in Israel's public show growing dismay with Begin's policy. The Israelis complain, says a correspondent of the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, that Begin's cabinet shows uncertainty in practically every sphere. Ministers from various factions are not united in their views. Civil servants declare strikes whenever there is the slightest excuse. The impression is that life goes on without any concern for the future. Long-range planning, says one Israeli, is planning for one day only. During a recent public opinion poll, 82 percent of those polled said that the cabinet was functioning badly or very badly. This notwithstanding, new finance minister Yiga'el Hurvitz said on the radio that the time has come, albeit late, to tell the whole truth, to open one's eyes, despite the fact that everything had been done to evade that truth. Despite the blunders of their policy, the ruling circles are not prepared to change. This is evidenced by the war they continue waging in southern Lebanon, the policy of concentration camps in the conquered territories, the declarations of Israel's leaders about their willingness to participate in aggressive actions against Iran and, finally, the economic policy for the year 1980. It is altogether clear that Israel's working classes received the new economic plan with all-out resentment. Demonstrations were held with the following slogans: We protest against the raising or prices; the government must fight poverty and not squander money on settlements; Begin, leave the political arena. These demonstrations of the working classes constitute a serious demand for the resignation of Begin's cabinet.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF PALESTINE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD171930 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1845 GMT 17 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 17 December, TASS--A delegation of the National Council of Palestine, headed by NCP Chairman Khalid al-Fahum, arrived in Moscow today. The delegation was met at the airport by Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other officials. Among the welcoming party was M. ash-Sha'ir, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization's representation in the USSR.

SUSLOV ADDRESSES SUPREME SOVIET COMMISSIONS ON PDRY TREATY

LD150017 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 14 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Today in the Kremlin a joint session of the foreign affairs commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities was held. The commissions recommended that the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium ratify the Soviet-PDRY friendship and cooperation treaty signed in Moscow on 25 October 1979.

Mikhail Suslov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union Foreign Affairs Commission, Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary, spoke at the meeting.

Reviewing the results of the discussion, Suslov pointed out that all speeches by members of the foreign affairs commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities approved the treaty, thus expressing the Soviet citizens' effort to continue to promote and consolidate friendly relations with the people of Democratic Yemen.

Suslov also said: After achieving their independence in 1967 through a stubborn struggle against the British colonialists, the people of Democratic Yemen concluded, through their own experience, that socialism is the way the complex tasks of national awakening can be pursued. Under the leadership of their revolutionary vanguard which more than a year ago was united in the ranks of the Yemeni Socialist Party, the people of Democratic Yemen declared scientific socialism the basis for their policy and ideology and achieved socioeconomic reforms. Banks and industrial establishments in the country were nationalized; agrarian reform was implemented; the public sector and the sector of cooperatives in the economy were consolidated; authority was put in the hands of the elected people's councils. The Yemeni Socialist Party and government are working to improve the living standard of workers and to insure their rights to education and medical treatment.

Democratic Yemen occupies a significant position among the strugglers who are standing steadfast against the intrigues of imperialism and Zionism in the Middle East; it is vigorously struggling to finally uproot colonialism and racism, and to curb the defiance of the forces of aggression, domination and despotism, and to consolidate peace among the peoples.

The PDRY leadership has many times pointed out its intention to build a new society in its country, promoting firm cordial relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. It has concluded a number of agreements in accordance through which the Soviet Union gives assistance in the development of industry, agriculture and fishing, in training national cadres, and also in consolidating cooperation between the CPSU and the Yemeni Socialist Party. Other socialist countries give tangible assistance to Democratic Yemen in implementing its development plans. 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, when evaluating the significance of support for the PDRY by the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community, said: We can state that the development of relations with the countries of the socialist community provides suitable conditions for progress on the path of social development. Both the Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen solemnly state, as the treaty is today before the two commissions, their determination to consolidate the deep-rooted friendship between the two countries, and to steadily develop political relations and all-round links on the basis of equality, respect for national sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in domestic affairs.

Of important and principled significance in the treaty is the clause on all-round and firm cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY for the further development of the social and economic gains of the two peoples.

This treaty's entry into force will be of international significance since both countries undertake to continue the firm struggle against imperialist intrigues and for full eradication of colonialism and racism in all shapes and colors. The treaty also affirms the two peoples' aspirations for the joint struggle for peace, for the deepening of detente and for disarmament.

Currently we note that the focus of international policies and the struggle for peace and against the arms race is embodied in the principles of the peace-loving policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government summarized in Comrade Leonid Brezhnev's Berlin speech on 6 October 1979.

All this shows that anyone who holds close to his heart the cause of peace and who is clearly aware of the danger constituted by the stockpiling of new reserves of nuclear missiles supports the steps of the Soviet Union. We note with satisfaction the warm approval by Democratic Yemen for the latest Soviet proposals. Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il stated that consolidating those proposals is apt to have a good impression on the entire international situation.

The significance of the Soviet-Yemeni treaty can be defined in the fact that it has been concluded in the shadow of the presence of a grave hotbed of war [word indistinct] the Israeli aggressor and his allies in the Middle East, and at a time when imperialism is constituting a fresh grave threat to the peace and security of the Arabian Gulf area and the Arabian Peninsula.

We must feel confident that the treaty will be a new practical and important step in (?supporting) the further program of the struggle for international peace and cooperation and for the freedom and independence of the peoples, approved by the 25th CPSU Congress. Consolidating cooperation with the liberated states and supporting these states' struggle against neocolonialism and against imperialist attempts to make them submit is one of the basic principles of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union. Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, said: We come especially closer to those countries which are not only regarded as our allies in the struggle against imperialism and for peace, but which also have the same belief and ideology aiming to build a society in which man is free from exploitation by man. These countries have no ally more loyal or faithful than the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

Concluding, Suslov said: The Soviet-PDRY treaty fully responds to the interests of our two peoples and the aims and principles of the UN Charter. It is not directed against any third country; we should like to underline this in particular. Its clauses clearly display the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and Democratic Yemer. We hold in high esteem the policy of all-round support for Soviet-PDRY relations which have been stipulated in the treaty and which enjoy wide support in the PDRY. The treaty also has the support and backing of our friends in other countries in the world.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE ISSUES DECISION ON LENIN ANNIVERSARY

LD161935 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0530 GMT 16 Dec 79 LD

[Text] We are broadcasting the CPSU Central Committee decision on the 110th anniversary of the birth of Lenin. The decision is published today in the central press:

The 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin is approaching. A giant of scientific thought and a true leader of people, fiery revolutionary, founder of the Communist Party and first socialist state in the world, Lenin devoted the whole of his brilliant, heroic life to the great and noble cause of the struggle for the social liberation of the proletariat and all oppressed masses, the happiness of people of labor.

Emerging on the world scene of class struggle as a faithful and staunch follower of Marx and Engels, Lenin comprehensively developed their revolutionary teachings. Possessing an unsurpassed gift of scientific foresight, the deepest insight into the very essence of events and phenomena which were occurring, creatively applying the method of dialectical materialism to the analysis of new historic circumstances, he enriched with principally important tenets all the constituent parts of Marxism, and opened up a new stage in its development.

An invaluable ideological, theoretical and methodological weapon of revolutionaries of all countries was Lenin's teaching on imperialism, on socialist revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat, on the party, on the class allies of the proletariat in the struggle for democracy and socialism, on the inseparable link between social and national liberation, and on the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with differing social systems.

Of important significance are Lenin's ideas on the defense of the socialist fatherland. The crown of the theoretical creativity of Lenin was the science created by him concerning ways of building socialism and communism. A theoretician of genius, the greatest strategist and tactician of the world proletariat. Lenin possessed to perfection the art of leadership of the revolutionary struggle and communist creativity. To Lenin and the Bolshevik Party fell the great mission of preparing and leading the first victorious socialist revolution in history, and of uniting the theory of scientific socialism with the most extensive practical experience of the mass of the people.

For millions of the oppressed and the exploited, and for all working people, Leninism became a symbol of social rebirth of the world, a revolutionary banner of our era. With the name of Lenin and with his teachings are linked all the outstanding revolutionary events of the 20th century. There is not and cannot be any Marxism without that new element which was contributed to its development by Lenin. Leninism is Marxism of the contemporary era: a unified internal and unceasingly developing teaching of the international working class. The unfading magnificence of Leninism is that it deeply and precisely expresses the interests of the working class and all the working people and the demands of worldwide social progress, and enables the right answers to be worked out for the most burning vital issues of modern times, teaches bold, creative solutions to urgent problems and arms people with a scientific understanding of the prospects of social development.

The highest ideological legacy of Lenin, the revolutionary critical spirit of his teachings, his consistency and firmness in the defense of the fundamental principles of Marxism from opportunistic distortions, his entire life serve as inexhaustible sources of revolutionary thought and revolutionary activity for the contemporary international communist, workers and national liberation movement.

The greatest historic service by Lenin was the creation by him of a proletarian party of a new kind, a living embodiment of the indissoluble unity between scientific theory and revolutionary practice, the inspirer and leader of the socialist revolution and the building of a new society. In following the path pointed out by Lenin, the Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party, successfully implemented the socialist industrialization of the country, the collectivization of agriculture and the cultural revolution, and gave the whole world a model of a just solution to the question of nationalities.

In the shortest time our homeland was transformed into a mighty socialist power. The Soviet people defended the gains of October in the struggle with internal counterrevolution and intervention. An enormous revolutionizing influence on the fate of all mankind was exerted by the victory of the Soviet people over fascism during the years of the Great Patriotic War.

The worldwide historical result of the activity of the CPSU and the Soviet people in the realization of Lenin's ideas was the building of an advanced socialist society in which the creative forces of the new system and its truly humane essence are more and more fully revealed.

The main source of all our victories is in the indestructible unity of the party and people, in the ability of communists, in Lenin's words, to unite and to a certain extent to become part of the widest mass of the working people, to lift up their energy, heroism and enthusiasm, concentrating revolutionary intense efforts on the most important tasks. Thus the party acted in a Leninist manner in the building and defense of socialism in one country which had found itself in a hostile capitalistic encirclement. Thus it acted in the creation of the first society of advanced socialism on earth, and thus it will continue to act.

The course of history and the most profound transformations which have radically changed the face of the contemporary world provide more and more evidence of the correctness and indestructible force of Lenin's ideas.

Under the banner of Leninism, socialist revolutions have triumphed in a number of countries in Europe, Asia and Latin America. The world socialist community, united on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, is in the vanguard of social progress and is the most dynamic economic and political force, a bulwark of peace and security for the peoples. Life has confirmed Lenin's foresight concerning the variety of forms and methods of socialist building in different countries on the basis of the common natural laws of the formation and development of socialism. The flourishing of each of the countries of the socialist community is unbreakably linked with the strengthening of their ideological-political unity, the growing common character of their politics, economics and social life, and the development of fruitful, equitable cooperation in all spheres.

An example of such cooperation is the interaction of the fraternal countries within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, founded on Leninist principles of international solidarity. The most influential political force of modern times is the international communist movement, at the source of which Lenin stood. The ideological-theoretical, political and organizational principles worked out by Lenin today also lie at the basis of the activity of the revolutionary parties of the working class, and help to fight and to win.

The CPSU carries high the Leninist banner of proletarian internationalism, and advocates cohesion of the international communist and working-class movement and unity of action of all anti-imperialist and peaceloving forces.

In the conditions of the deepening of the general crisis of capitalism, which is being manifested in literally all spheres of the life of bourgeois society, the heat of the struggle of the working class and of working people against the all-powerful imperialist monopolies is constantly increasing. The irreconcilable contradictions between the public nature of production and the private capitalist form of acquisition, acute social conflicts, the constant growth of unemployment and inflation, the political and spiritual crisis, militarization of the economy, the dangerous arms race--all this vividly confirms the correctness of Lenin's assessments of imperialism, the last stage of capitalist society which has no future.

Under the direct influence of Lenin's ideas and of October, under the influence of the inspiring example of the development of world socialism, the national-liberation movement has won a notable victory.

Many young states, striving to abolish backwardness, to achieve economic independence and to build a just society, are turning to Marxism-Leninism, and to the experience of real socialism.

Deeply analyzing the processes of social life the CPSU and the fraternal parties are creatively developing Marxism-Leninism. In recent years, the treasury of Marxism-Leninism has been supplemented by the doctrine of advanced socialism, which has appreciably enriched and rendered more precise our conceptions of the natural laws concerning the emergence of a new socioeconomic formation and of the paths of the construction of communism.

Of enormous theoretical and political significance are the conclusions concerning the fact that in the process of creating advanced socialism, the party of the working class becomes at the same time the vanguard and the party of the whole people, and concerning the development of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat into the state of the whole people, and the concept of the Soviet people as a new historic human community.

Outstanding contributions to revolutionary theory are the decisions of the 23d, 24th and 25th congresses of the CPSU: The programmatic documents of the party, the works of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and of other leaders of the party.

On the basis of deep Marxist-Leninist analysis, the party has elaborated an economic strategy which meets the requirements of advanced socialism, the highest aim of which is the steady raising of the material and cultural level of the life of the people. It has posited the need to combine the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution with the advantages of the socialist system of economic management, and opened the way for creating the material and technical base of communism, for the transition to intensive methods of running the economy, and for raising the efficiency of production and the quality of work. Creatively developing the ideas of Lenin's cooperative plan, the CPSU has elaborated, and is consistently implementing its course insuring uninterrupted growth of agricultural production on the basis of rapid development of productive forces and constant improvement of productive relations in socialist agriculture, development of its specialization and concentration, and the raising of standards of land cultivation and livestock farming.

Closely linked with economic strategy, the aims and tasks of contemporary social policy have been determined. They are directed toward intensification of the homogeneity of Soviet society while retaining the leading role of the working class, the gradual erasing of appreciable differences between town and country and between mental and physical work, and toward the steady rapprochement of all the country's nationalities and ethnic groups for the strengthening of their fraternal friendship and unity.

We are successfully implementing the program of further development and deepening of socialist democracy and of the perfecting of the Soviet state and of the whole political system of advanced socialism. The new USSR Constitution, the fundamental law of the world's first state of the whole people is an outstanding document of creative Marxism-Leninism and of the development and embodiment of Leninist ideas about the power of the people.

There is nothing more absurd than the attempts of our enemies to represent socialism as a society that supposedly crushes personal initiative, rights and freedom. The constantly growing political and labor activity of the broadest masses, either participation in discussing and deciding all social and state matters, confirm the correctness of Lenin's argument that socialism, live and creative, is the creation of the masses of the people themselves.

The whole activity of party and people is directed toward further strengthening advanced socialist society, toward creating the material and technical base of communism, perfecting social relations, educating citizens in the spirit of communist ideology. As a result of the many-sided organizational and political work of the party, of the selfless toil of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia, our homeland has, over the past one-and-a-half decades, advanced considerably in all sectors of communist construction. Outstanding successes have been achieved in the development of the economy, science and culture. The world's biggest fuel and energy complex has been created. The volume of industrial output has been increased considerably. The material-technical base of agriculture has grown. The country's defense capability has been strengthened. The social program is being successfully carried out, and the prosperity of Soviet people is growing. Real income per head of population has approximately doubled. Nearly two-thirds of the population have moved into new apartments and improved their accommodation.

Following Lenin's behests, the CPSU makes a critical appraisal of what has been achieved, and directs its efforts to solving urgent problems, boldly uncovering shortcomings, mobilizing communists and working people for maximally effective utilization of all the potentialities of advanced socialism and for a careful and truly thrifty attitude towards all that has been created by the people's toil.

In the decisions of the November 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the speech at it of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the cardinal problems of the further progress of the Soviet economy were determined, together with concrete approaches to an appreciable raising of the efficiency of production and quality of work and the growth of the people's prosperity.

In the center of the party's attention are the key problems: development of the fuel and raw material bases; the energy industry; metallurgy, machine-building and the chemical industry; appreciable and urgent improvement of the state of affairs in transport and in capital construction; turning agriculture into a highly developed sector of the economy; increasing production of foodstuffs and consumer goods.

Much work is being done on improving planning and management of the economy and of the whole economic mechanism. The party demands from all party, state and public organizations and economic organs a further strengthening of discipline and order, painstaking day-to-day organizational and educative work, an enterprising and responsible attitude and unfailing implementation of decisions which have been taken.

In all its work, the party relies upon the country's mighty scientific potential. It constantly displays concern for the growth of the people's education, and of society's spiritual riches, and for multiplying the values of our multinational socialist culture which is developing on Leninist principles of adherence to party and people. The CPSU gives prime attention to the development of the communist awareness of the working people, improvement of ideological and political educative work, raising the scientific level, intelligibility and effectiveness of propaganda, and the strengthening of its links with life.

The party nurtures all members of society in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, the communist attitude to labor and public property, political vigilance and intolerance of bourgeois ideology. Leninist norms of party life and principles of party leadership are unswervingly observed; intra-party democracy, criticism and self-criticism are being consistently developed, and higher standards demanded of every CPSU member.

In proportion as the scale and tasks of creative activity grow and become more complex, as ever broader masses of the people are involved in conscious historic creation, the role of the Communist Party, which leads and directs the forces of society, steadily increases. The CPSU and its Central Committee sacredly preserve and multiply Leninist revolutionary, combat and labor traditions.

Loyalty to the ideas of the great Lenin pervades the whole international activity of the CPSU. The principles of proletarian internationalism and peaceful coexistence, propounded and scientifically substantiated by Lenin, are being realized in the foreign policy of the Soviet Union. The CPSU and the Soviet state have done, and are doing, everything possible to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries, to give help and support to the peoples struggling against imperialism, neo-colonialism and racism, to consolidate peace and international security, stop the arms race and achieve disarmament. The CPSU has put forward a program of peace and is consistently struggling for its implementation. The concluding of a whole range of treaties between the socialist and capitalist states, and the development of mutually beneficial cooperation between them, the successful holding of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation have led to a deepening of the relaxation of international tension. The coming into force of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty could promote an appreciable improvement of the political climate in the world. Real prospects of reduction of arms and armed forces and real strengthening of peace and security in Europe are opened up by the constructive proposals of the member-states of the Warsaw Pact and the new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union.

The USSR and the socialist countries, and all peace-loving forces of the world, are persistently struggling to insure that detente remains the leading tendency in international relations, and that political detente is supplemented by military detente.

The positive changes that are occurring in the world are meeting with fierce opposition from imperialist reaction. The militarist reactionary circles are stepping up their opposition to detente, trying to alter the correlation of forces in their own favor, escalating the arms race, and attempting to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries and suppress the liberation movement of the peoples.

Acting as the direct accomplice of imperialism is the leadership of China, which is pursuing a great-power, hegemonistic policy hostile to the cause of peace and socialism.

While exposing the essentially reactionary nature of this policy, showing the incompatibility of the ideology and practice of Maoism with scientific socialism, the CPSU, at the same time, unfailingly stands for normalization of interstate relations and genuine good neighborliness and mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and the PRC.

The attraction of Marxist-Leninist ideas, the growth of the prestige and influence of real socialism, arouse fierce resistance on the part of the class enemy. The bourgeoisie and its ideologists, the opportunists and revisionists of all shades are intensifying their fight against communism, and trying to falsify Marxism-Leninism, emasculate its revolutionary essence and find contradictions between the theory of scientific socialism and the practice of its implementation in the socialist countries. They are endeavoring to belittle the world-historic significance of Marxist-Leninist doctrine and the successes of socialism, and discredit the socialist way of life. Communists reply to the intrigues of imperialism and its accomplices by an international increase in the cohesion of their ranks, and by a consistent struggle against bourgeois ideology, revisionism, dogmatism and nationalism, and for the purity and creative development of Marxism-Leninism.

Soviet people are greeting the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin in an atmosphere of high political and labor upsurge. At the initiative of the production frontrankers of Moscow and Leningrad, a patriotic movement is underway in the country for fulfillment of personal 5-year plan quotas by the 22d April, 1980.

In those ranks around the Central Committee of the party and the Politburo of the Central Committee, led by the loyal Leninist, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the Soviet people warmly approves and unanimously support the general course of the CPSU and its domestic and foreign policy. Under the leadership of its tried and tested vanguard, our country advances confidently along the Leninist path to communism.

The CPSU Central Committee has decided that the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin should be marked as a great festival of all the people, and that solemn meetings should be held in the city of Moscow, in republican, kray, oblast, okrug, town and rayon centers, in workers' collectives and in military units and subunits.

The Central Committees of the communist parties of the union republics, the kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms and raykoms of the party, primary party organizations, the political organs of the USSR Armed Forces, are instructed to engage in active political and organizational work in preparation for the jubilee. They are to concentrate their efforts on fulfilling the decisions of the 25th party congress and of the November 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and carrying out the current tasks of communist construction; and on strengthening in every way the economic and defense might of our homeland. They must pose and solve the urgent problems of our development with Leninist boldness and principle, and insure the wide participation of the working people in overcoming existing shortcomings.

Preparations and celebration of the glorious anniversary are intended to promote in every way the further development of the labor and social activity of the people, the mobilization of efforts for the fulfillment of the plan of 1980 and the creation of a good foundation for a successful start to the 11th 5-year plan.

At the center of the attention of party, state and economic organs and trade union and Komsomol organizations must be questions of raising the efficiency and quality of work in all sectors of the national economy, increasing labor productivity, accelerating the intensification of production, scientific and technical progress, improvement of the planning and management of the economy, strengthening organization and discipline and intensifying personal responsibility for the work entrusted.

It is recommended that in March-April, 1980, open party meetings be held with the agenda: live, work and struggle in the Leninist and communist way. The meetings are to discuss the tasks of the party organizations in the light of the decisions of the November 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, of the present decision, and of the directions of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Mass socialist competition is to be mounted for a worthy meeting of the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and successful completion of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

A Lenin diploma is to be instituted, which will be awarded to labor collectives and production frontrankers who have fulfilled 5-year plan quotas by the anniversary date.

The State Committee for Science and Technology, the AUCCTU and ministries and departments are to arrange to allocate to competition winners the necessary number of vouchers for the USSR national economy exhibition, and visits to places of commemoration associated with Lenin.

In the system of party and Komsomol political instruction and economic education, in educational establishments and in all ideological educative work, main attention is to be paid to a deep study of the work of Marx, Engels and Lenin, and of the historic experience of the CPSU, an inseparable connection with the solving of real economic and political tasks.

The international significance, topicality and all-conquering power of Leninist ideas is to be comprehensively revealed.

The revolutionary transforming activity of the party in putting into practice the behests of Lenin and creatively developing Marxist-Leninist doctrine is to be broadly displayed.

The achievements of the advanced socialist society, and the internal and external policy of the CPSU are to be publicized in every way.

The historic gains of the peoples of the socialist community, and the radical advantages of socialism over capitalism are to be convincingly expounded.

Improvement of ideological educative activity is to be secured in accordance with the decision of the CPSU and the further improvement of ideological and political educative work. Special attention is to be paid to the nurture of the working people on the example of the life and work of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, and on the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the Communist Party and the Soviet people.

The central committees of the communist parties of the union republics, the Moscow Gorkom, party kraykoms and obkoms, and the Board of the All-Union Knowledge Society are to organize readings of lectures and reports and hold in Moscow, in the capitals of the union republics, kray and oblast centers, sociopolitical readings under the title: "The cause of Lenin lives and is victorious."

Party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and organs of culture are to hold meetings with veterans of the revolution and war and labor heroes; marches and excursions to Lenin places; festivals of theatrical performances, cinema and television films, and music; art exhibitions and readers' conferences devoted to Vladimir Ilich Lenin and the Communist Party.

The exhibits in the state and people's museums and Lenin rooms are to be renewed. Book exhibitions and photographic exhibitions telling of the life and work of Vladimir Ilich Lenin are to be organized, as well as reviews and competitions between libraries, cultural enlightenment institutions and visual agitation units.

The Institute of Marxism-Leninism and the Academy of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee jointly with the USSR Academy of Sciences, are to hold a scientific conference, "Marxism-Leninism and the Contemporary Age," in Moscow in April, 1980.

The editors of newspapers and magazines, TASS and USSR State Radio and Television are to provide wide coverage of preparations for, and the celebration of, the jubilee of Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

The CPSU Central Committee calls on communists, Komsomol members and all Soviet people to meet the jubilee of Vladimir Ilich Lenin with new success in the struggle for communism, to make the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan a year of shock Leninist work.

Long live Leninism, the banner of the revolutionary struggle, of communist creation and peace! May the name and cause of the great Lenin live forever! Long live the great Soviet people, builders of communism! Long live the Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union!

[Signed] Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW SEMINAR ON PARTY WEEK

LD171945 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 17 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpts] Secretaries of Moscow primary party organizations assessed the results of this year's election and report-back campaign and exchanged work experience in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses today. A wide range of issues connected with further raising the level of organizational, party and ideological work was discussed in light of the requirements of the November 1979 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and improving the style and methods of party work. Ways were pointed out of removing shortcomings. It was stressed at the meeting that in developing the activeness of the mass, party organizations of the capital are trying to insure the successful implementation of the plans of the 5-year plan. Comrade Grishin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, addressed the seminar.

GRISHIN REPORTS ON SUPREME SOVIET MEETING TO RAYON VOTERS

LD151455 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0430 GMT 15 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Muscovites are completing the fourth year of the 5-year plan doing shock work. More than 40,000 frontranking workers of the capital have already fulfilled the tasks of the 5 years.

The collective of the enterprises are seeking to create the necessary start for high-productive work in the future. This was discussed at the meeting of voters of Perovskiy Rayon. A report on the results of the work of the USSR Supreme Soviet was delivered by Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. He noted that in fulfilling the tasks set at the November party Plenum and in Comrade Brezhnev's speech, the working people of Moscow are conducting large-scale work to implement the decisions of the 25th congress and the economic and social programme of the 5-year plan period.

Comrade Grishin dwelt in detail on questions of the development of the capital's economy and of further improving the working and living conditions of Muscovites.

Next year more funds are being allocated for housing construction and the development of Moscow's public utilities than during any other year of the 5-year plan period. This was noted at the Moscow Soviet session which took place on 14 December. It ratified the plans and budget of the capital for 1980.

The session stressed that the Moscow working people are confidently entering the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan period. The volume of industrial output during the 4 years will rise by 17 percent and the output of highest-quality products will more than double. The 5-year plan period's social program is being successfully implemented.

This year alone some 2 million people are improving their housing conditions. Muscovites are getting ready for the 1980 Olympics with great enthusiasm.

At the same time, as the deputies pointed out, there exist substantial shortcomings in the work of industry, transport, building and in the services sphere. The deputies revealed reserves for the development of the economy. The session stressed that the city and rayon soviets of the capital must raise their level of management of economic and sociocultural building. The speakers noted the Muscovites' striving to achieve new successes in the competition for a worthy meeting of the 110th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

UKRAINIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM DELIBERATIONS NOTED

LD171423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 79 p 2 LD

[PRAVDA correspondents A. Voytovich, D. Gusev, M. Odinets report: "The Ukraine: With Redoubled Energy"]

[Text] Kiev--Communists and all the working people are studying very attentively the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session. They aroused among the masses a new upsurge in creative energy and political and labor enthusiasm. This was spoken of at a Ukrainian CP Central Committee plenum held yesterday, which discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum and the republic party organization's tasks arising from the plenum resolution and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech. A report was delivered by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee.

"Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech," the keynote speaker said, "which is programmatic in nature and occupied a central place in the CPSU Central Committee plenum's work, was an outstanding political event which received the unanimous approval of all Soviet people and aroused a tremendous international response. [paragraph continues]

"He summed up the impressive results of the work carried out by the party and people in fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, clearly defined the next tasks, revealed unresolved questions with a Leninist, principled approach and indicated the great reserves which exist in all sectors of the national economy and concrete ways of overcoming difficulties and shortcomings."

The keynote speaker and others who spoke at the plenum noted with satisfaction that in the 10th 5-Year Plan years out country has advanced significantly in developing the national economy, further developing the people's material and cultural living standards and strengthening the defense capability. The Ukraine's national economy has also developed comprehensively. In the first 4 years the republic's national income will total approximately R303 billion--R58 billion, or 23 percent, more than in the same period of the previous 5-year plan. The expected industrial output will be one-third more than in the corresponding period of the Ninth 5-Year Plan. More than 1,600 new enterprises and major production projects have been commissioned.

The party's consistent implementation of its agrarian policy can be clearly seen from the Ukraine's example. In the first 4 years R20.3 billion have been invested in the republic's agriculture, which is nearly R300 million more than planned for that period of the 5-year plan. Despite very difficult weather conditions this year, average annual gross output volume in the sector has increased R2.5 billion, or 9.5 percent, against the Ninth 5-Year Plan. Grain production averaged 44.4 million tons per year over the 4 years--.4.4 million tons more than in the previous 5-year period.

Important targets have been reached. But this does not mean that we can be fully satisfied with the work results. This was spoken of by the keynote speaker and by speakers in the debate: A. Botvin, first secretary of Kiev Party Gorkom; B. Goncharenko, V. Dobrik, I. Skiba and T. Lisovoy, first secretaries respectively of Voroshilovgradskiy, Lvovskiy, Ivano-Frankovskiy and Khmelnitskiy Ukranian CP obkoms; N. Grinko, Ukrainian minister of the coal industry; S. Gladkiy, senior furnace operator at the Dneprodzerzhinsk metallurgical plant, and others. Unexploited reserves are still high in every sector.

In analyzing the state of affairs, the plenum participants focussed the main attention on further increasing production efficiency and improving the quality of all work and achieving high end-results. The coal industry's work continues to cause great concern. In a number of mines there are not enough working faces, machinery utilization is deteriorating and time-wasting is high. A total of 97 mines have coped with the targets for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan ahead of schedule. But the frontrunners' experience is poorly disseminated.

The Ukrainian Ministry of Power and Electrification was criticized for serious shortcomings in supplying electricity to the national economy. Large power units have shut down recently because of poor-quality maintenance work. Nor is there any excuse for many enterprises' overexpenditure of electricity, gas and coal.

Dwelling on the task of meeting national economic requirements for metal products, speakers said that, despite a high growth rate in metal output, there is still not enough. One reason is that the Ukrainian Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy does not fully insure the fulfillment of targets set. The ministry shows too little concern about supplying raw materials for metallurgical production: It is to blame for enterprises' constant shortage of significant quantities of iron ore, agglomerate, pellets and coke. Serious complaints have also been made about machine builders' collectives.

Much attention was paid to improving capital construction. The speakers noted that construction ministries are failing to fulfill plans for constructing important projects and are permitting the dissipation of resources and an increase in above-normative uncompleted construction. The volume of uncompleted construction has shown a particular increase in the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the Main Administration of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry. Construction projects scheduled for commissioning are lagging great in Lvovskaya, Sumskaya, Ivan-Frankovskaya, Zaporozhskaya and Dnepropetrovskaya oblasts. The leaders of these oblasts and construction ministries ascribe the lag to various "objective" factors. But are opportunities there any worse than in Odesskaya, Krymskaya and Rovenskaya oblasts, where the plans for constructing the most important projects have been overfulfilled?

The plenum participants spoke with great concern of the need to improve the work of railroad and other types of transport and to impose order throughout the transportation conveyor. Strict demands must be made of leaders, party organizations and transport subunits regarding the resolution of these tasks. However, many party obkoms and oblispolkoms fail to investigate their work in depth or give them the necessary aid. In solving transport problems much depends on enterprise leaders, who are dealing unsatisfactorily with expanding and mechanizing loading and unloading.

Problems of further developing agriculture were analyzed in detail. The production capital of the republic's kolkhozes and state farms is now estimated at more than $38 billion, including machines and machinery whose value has reached R7.6 billion. However, this mighty potential is not utilized efficiently enough.

Farmers' main tasks, the speakers said, is still to increase grain production. Measures are now being taken on every farm to grow and father in the next year a harvest that will insure fulfillment of the purchase plan and satisfy stockraising's requirements for fodder concentrates.

A new wave of labor enthusiasm has been aroused on farmsteads by the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee resolution on stockraisers' competition to increase production and procurements of meat, milk, eggs and wool. It is important to carry out the livestock wintering in a well organized fashion, the speakers said.

The party's course of enhancing working people's prosperity demands that the uninterrupted supply to the population of the necessary goods be insured. However planning organs and the Ukrainian SSR ministries of the food, light and local industries are by no means doing everything possible to study demand and produce the necessary goods. The republic's Ministry of Trade and the Ukrainian Union of Cooperatives do not influence industry enough.

In order to make fuller use of available reserves, the speakers noted, it is necessary to improve economic management. This is precisely what the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions on improving the economic mechanism direct us to do. The republic's Gosplan ministries and other departments are called upon to show persistence in implementing the outlined measures.

The fulfillment of the great and responsible tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum assumes the further improvement of cadre policy and the education of leaders of all ranks in a spirit of high exactingness and discipline. It was noted that not all cadres have proved ready to improve their methods with regard for the new conditions and new tasks, to overcome inertia and to turn sharply toward raising efficiency and quality.

The speakers strictly condemned instances of overreporting and window dressing and attempts by certain leaders to juggle statistics. Those who are negligent, who fail to meet the set plans and whom criticism does not help must be treated strictly and resolutely and replaced by principled, energetic, creative people.

The report and the speeches devoted considerable attention to the tasks of developing broad organizational and mass political work in connection with the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum decisions. It was said that the theses and conclusions set forth in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech and the importance of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and USSR Supreme Soviet session must be explained in detail. Conversations with people must be frank, material and well-reasoned, and free from ostentation and "political blather."

The plenum largely approved the drafts of the republic's economic and social development plan and budget for 1980.

The resolution adopted wholly approves the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum and the theses and conclusions set forth in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech. The firm confidence was expressed that the republic's communists and working people will do everything possible to fulfill successfully the tasks set by the party and will mark the concluding year of the 10th 5-Year Plan, the year of the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth, with shock work and new achievements in communist building.

Further Reportage

AU171503 [Editorial Report AU] Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian on 12 December carries on page 1 the 2,000-word decision adopted by the 11 December Plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee on the report by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary on the results of the November 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tasks of the republic's party organizations stemming from the plenum decisions and the speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary. The same paper on 13 December carries on page 2 the 4,000-word report delivered at the 12 December session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet on the state plan for the economic and social development of the Ukrainian SSR for 1979, by V.A. Masol, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman and Ukrainian Gosplan chairman; on pages 2-3 the paper features the 1,500-word report delivered at the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet session by V. P. Kozerusk, Ukrainian minister of finance, on the Ukrainian SSR state budget for 1980 and on the implementation of the Ukrainian SSR state budget for 1978.

UNMANNED SOYUZ T SPACESHIP LAUNCHED 16 DECEMBER

LD161428 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 16 Dec 79 LD

["Spaceship Soyuz T in Flight"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 16, TASS--The transport spaceship Soyuz T in an unmanned version was launched in the USSR today at 15 hours 30 minutes, Moscow time. The improved spaceship Soyuz T has been created on the basis of the manned spaceship Soyuz. The Soyuz T spaceship carries new onboard systems, including radio communication, orientation, movement control ones, and an onboard computing complex. The Soyuz T spaceship is designed to carry out transport operations to ensure the functioning of the Soyuz-Salyut orbital complex.

The program of the flight of the Soyuz T spaceship envisages a comprehensive experimental testing of the new onboard systems in various modes of flight and joint work with the Salyut-6 orbital scientific station.

The spaceship was put into an orbit with the following parameters: The maximum distance from the earth's surface--232 km, the minimum distance from the earth's surface--201 km, orbital period--88.6 minutes, and inclination-51.6 degrees. The onboard systems of the spaceship are functioning normally.

CREATION OF WASTE-FREE PETROCHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY VITAL

LD171119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 79 p 2 LD

[Article by Doctor of Chemical Sciences G. Tolstikov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Bashkir Branch Institute of Chemistry, under the rubric "Problems and Opinions": "With Oil There is no Waste"]

[Text] Ufa--As we know, the burning of petroleum hydrocarbons is an intolerable extravagance. In fact, you can make many valuable chemical products from them. But although the proportion of oil used for chemical reprocessing is constantly increasing, many components of "black gold" are still not being used. Production of most petrochemicals is accompanied by generation of very considerable waste, which is often burned. In fact this waste is valuable raw material from which a great many things can be produced to benefit the national economy. The most effective way of solving the problem is comprehensive research based on the achievements of fundamental chemistry.

The scientists in our institute, in conjunction with the collectives of the Ufa Scientific Research Institute of Petrochemical Production and the Novo-Ufimskiy oil refinery, have implemented an extensive program of scientific research into the nature and composition of organic sulfur compounds in Ural, Volga and West Siberian oil. It turned out that most of these compounds belong to a special class of substances--sulfides--which are capable of forming compounds with nonferrous and precious metals. By using this property it proved possible, in conjunction with specialists in the flotation field from the Urals and Siberia, to develop new and highly effective methods of extracting and refining from ores a number of metals that are expensive and in short supply.

In the course of further research it was ascertained that sulfides can be converted into sulfoxides by very simple operations. Now that they have been comprehensively studied there is every reason to talk with confidence about the creation of a new class of organic reagents with unique properties and broad possibilities in terms of practical application. [paragraph continues]

The work experience of industrial installations at hydrometallurgy enterprises has shown that in many cases they can be used throughout the technological chain from ore flotation to high refinement of metals. Sulfoxides are also capable to recovering harmful impurities from waste water and gas and of picking valuable products out of industrial solutions. The economic effect of the introduction of sulfides is reckoned at R40,000 per ton of reagent.

Moreover, in conjunction with Ufa's All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Oil Production, Refining and Transportation we have managed to obtain sulfoxide-based compounds for the manufacture of corrosion-resistant insulation for main oil and gas pipelines. Specialists estimate that the saving from introducing the new insultation will average R17,000 per kilometer of pipeline.

A highly promising area for utilization of petroleum sulfides is their conversion into sulfones. These have proved to be selective solvents facilitating improved technological processes for extracting and refining a number of chemicals. Sulfones are demonstrably very active in flotation processes, which makes them valuable reagents for hydrometallurgy. In time it will be necessary to organize large-scale industrial production of sulfides, sulfoxides and sulfones because of their useful properties. The question arises of obtaining these reagents synthetically. This necessitates a new approach to the use of a number of natural gas and gas condensate components from the Orenburg and Volga deposits. Nature has provided us with reagents which can be converted into sulfides and sulfoxides. The Baskir scientists are currently seeking the optimum solution to this task.

When discussing the question of creating waste-free technologies we must not overlook the problem of bulk waste. In most cases it can be turned into valuable products. This is not always easily done. At the moment the fate of certain prolisis fractions, which are splendid raw material for obtaining synthetic rubber, epoxy resins, paints and varnish and other valuable products, is a vexed question. This is because of the lack of a comprehensive approach to the problem. The Bashkir chemists' next task is to find such an approach. On the other hand, production waste often consists of substances which can be used without additional chemical processing. For example, for many years piperazine--a well-known means of treating helminthiasis in animals--has been one waste-product of a production process at the Kaustik association. The association's specialists joined forces with chemistry institute and Ufa petroleum institute personnel to elaborate a technique for extracting the piperazine. This provides dozens of tons of a medicine that is in very short supply.

Experience convinces us that uses can be found for petrochemical enterprise waste products. Sometimes the question arises: Where and how to obtain the necessary information? It is probably time to set up a statewide register of waste products which will include information on the exact chemical composition, tonnage and expected volume trends. Academy of Sciences and sector institutes and also relevant VUZ departments must be acquainted periodically with these data. Incidentally, these very organizations can without doubt participate in compiling the roster. I am sure that many academic and scientific research institutes and VUZ departments will respond keenly to the proposal on organizing work devoted to discovering new technologies based on waste products.

In the CPSU Central Committee report to the 25th party congress Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said: "The success of the scientific and technical revolution and its beneficial influence on the economy and all aspects of society's life cannot be brought about by the efforts of scientific workers alone. The involvement of all social production participants and all components of the economic mechanism in this process of historic significance is playing an ever increasing role." The Bashkir scientists do not keep all their most promising developments in their briefcases. They submit them for discussion by workers and technical engineers at industrial enterprises. This creates an atmosphere of mutual trust without which joint creative work is inconceivable.